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MR. REED STILL IS SILENT

Nobody Even Guesses How He Will Make Up His Committees.

LISTENS TO EVERYBODY; SAYS NOTHING

Fatherly Advice to Ambitious New Members of the House—Curious Letter from Representative Broderick.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—It being reasonably certain that the "Quay combine" slate is to be put through the House caucus, public attention has turned from the question of the House offices to the more important one of the House committees. Mr. Reed gives no information bearing on this matter. He still preserves a most provoking silence. Dozens of Representatives called upon him to-day. To all he was exceedingly courteous. He chatted on a variety of subjects, but never once took up the one nearest the hearts of his visitors. No man is more tactful than Mr. Reed, and the way he diverted the conversation from the forbidden channel challenged the admiration of those who sought to draw him out.

Mr. Reed experienced a new sensation to-day. It came in the form of a letter from Mr. Broderick of Kansas. Mr. Broderick wrote that, as the only Republican member of the Committee on Printing, he properly might claim the Chairmanship in the next House, but that he would not do so; he preferred, on the contrary, not to embarrass the prospective Speaker with an application of any character, and he hoped Mr. Reed would feel at liberty to place him wherever he chose.

Mr. Reed at once dictated a reply expressing his gratification at Mr. Broderick's unselfishness, and adding, jocularly, that his request was so reasonable that it certainly would be complied with. Mr. Broderick's letter was then filed away with other papers, bearing in Mr. Reed's handwriting this indorsement: "A rare curiosity, to be preserved for future generations."

It is said that Mr. Reed has already received 150 applications for Chairmanships and committee assignments, and these represent about the number of Republicans in town with the addition of a few others whose arrivals have been delayed but who wish to acquaint Mr. Reed with their ambitions.

The new members, while modest in their demands, so far as Chairmanships are concerned, are eager for appointments to more prominent committees or to committees where they believe they can best represent their constituents. More than thirty applications have been filed for assignments to the River and Harbor Committee.

To one of the new members who was especially persistent to-day in requesting a River and Harbor assignment, Mr. Reed said, at the same time laying his hand on the member's shoulder, and addressing him with an appearance of deep, fatherly interest:

"You can't help yourself nor your people at home any better by going on this committee. Your efforts will be equally effective as an ordinary member of the House. Besides, if you are on the committee and don't secure as large an appropriation as you desire, you will be held responsible where you might escape with less censure if you were off it."

The new man concluded that this was sound advice, and on taking his departure, informed Mr. Reed that he would be satisfied with any disposition that might be made of him.

Mr. Reed took a walk early in the afternoon, and did not return to the hotel until about 4:30 o'clock. He dined with a friend to-night, and did not get back to his rooms until late.

It is not regarded as probable that he will announce any of the committee assignments until after the House shall meet.

THE HOUSE CLERKSHIP.

Apparently No Doubt that It Will Go to Major McDowell.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—When a candidate for the most responsible House office leaves his headquarters almost on the eve of the decisive caucus to witness a football match he furnishes the best of presumptive evidence that he is certain of election. Major McDowell of Pennsylvania, the "combine" candidate for Clerk, did this to-day. His anxiety disappeared last night, when the Indiana and Ohio delegations decided to support him. There was little doubt before the result of these caucuses was known that Major McDowell held the whip hand. As stated in these dispatches, he claimed to have 158 votes certain, and assurances that at least a dozen more would be pledged to him inside of five hours. According to the calculations of the Major and his lieutenants, he has pledged votes more than he will require to be elected. As a result the Major has been in the best of humor to-day, and he is ready to declare that this Thanksgiving has had a double significance to him.

His opponent, Gen. Henderson of Illinois, has had abundant opportunities to-day to dwell upon the uncertainties of political struggles. He came to Washington last week confident of his ability to secure the much-prized post of Clerk of the House. He previously had declined the offer of the "combine" agents of the office of Sergeant-at-Arms. This declination, it is said, was due to the advice of Representative Cannon and others, who acted in the capacity of advisers to the General. Henderson himself, according to the Quay people, at first was willing to compromise on Sergeant-at-Arms. When he declined to accept the place, it was offered to Benjamin Russell of Missouri, and the prediction is made now by the combination candidates that Gen. Henderson will come out of the contest with nothing to show for his efforts, except a large hotel bill and a heavy heart.

The General has not given up the fight, however. He said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES this evening that, while he was disappointed by the action of the Ohio and Indiana delegations, he had not lost hope, and should remain in the fight until the last. The headquarters of the General were practically deserted this afternoon for the first time this week, and the door was closed. Inside, the General sat in conversation with three of his supporters. It needed but a glance to show that the life had departed from his canvass. Representative Aldrich of Illinois, who is in charge of the General's campaign, declared that he had not surrendered.

"The course which the Indiana and Ohio people pursued is something of a disappointment to us, of course," said Mr. Aldrich; "but we do not consider their action as deciding the fight, by any means. Gen. Henderson is in the contest to stay. We still think we can pull him through, and we are going to fight to the end."

In response to a question whether Gen. Henderson, in the event of being defeated for Clerk, would be presented for Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Aldrich replied that no such idea had been considered for a moment, and that the condition of the contest did not necessitate taking it under consideration. The energies of the "combine" have been devoted for the last twenty-four hours to opposing the sentiment in favor of giving the General the post of Sergeant-at-Arms as a consolation prize. At this writing it looks as if this opposition would be successful, but the General has many friends, and at the last moment sentiment may operate to defeat the Quay programme.

One condition imposed by the Indiana delegation was that Capt. Thomas H. McKee should be made Journal Clerk of the House. He has been a candidate for Ser-

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EVANS AND TILLMAN HEARD

South Carolina Politicians Talk of the Present and Future Greatness of Southern States.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 28.—This was Atlanta Day, Savannah Day, Inman Day, and South Carolina Day, and the exposition grounds were packed with people. The crowd was nearly three times as large as the largest up to this date. Every building was crowded and the thoroughfares were thick with people. Atlanta seemed to be full to overflowing at an early hour, but the crowds continued to pour in all day, and at the exposition the turnstiles clicked steadily from early morning until late in the afternoon.

The whole of Atlanta was out on a holiday. The stores and offices were closed, and the business portion of the city had a Sunday appearance. The happiest people are the exposition Directors, as to-day's receipts insure the financial success of the fair beyond the shadow of a doubt.

The only sensation of the day was in the speeches at the Auditorium, where a new departure was taken by Gov. Evans and Senator Tillman of South Carolina. Up to this time all the speeches delivered at the exposition, whether by Northern or Southern men, have been pitched upon the key-note of fraternity and of National unity. No one heretofore has uttered a note of sectionalism. Gov. Evans and Senator Tillman struck out on a different line in direct contrast with what had gone before.

Gov. Evans began with entertaining pleasantries about Georgia, as the promising daughter of South Carolina, whom the Palmetto State had nourished in infancy and protected from the Indians and the Spaniards. Very soon he got on to the line of State pride, saying that South Carolina had never had much brass. She had never had need of it, as she had always had brains and integrity.

He spoke of Georgia as if it were a part of the same State, quoting the words of Grady that the Savannah River was more a bond than a boundary. It was in this part of his speech that the Governor exclaimed: "The Southern States are in the Union for good, and they are going to control it." Then he said: "And as for Democracy—we ought to be thankful for what is left of it—I want to say to you that the only Democracy in America is in the heart of the agricultural population of the Southern States."

Senator Tillman's speech was short and a little more conservative than that of the Governor. Alluding to Gov. Atkinson's statement that Southern development was the result of Southern capital almost entirely, he said he was not prepared to say that this was wholly true, but that the pension tribute which the South had paid to the North exceeded many times the amount received from the North. He said that in the last thirty years the United States Government had paid in pensions $1,850,000,000. Of this $1,650,000,000 were paid to people in the Northern States. Of this $1,650,000,000 between a fourth and a third was contributed by the people of the South.

"I don't know," he said, "how much money they have invested with us, but I do know that it is not a tithe of the amount we have given them in pension tribute."

Senator Tillman then went on to speak of the tariff tribute and the financial tribute paid by the South to the North, saying it was many times as great as the amount which the Southern States had contributed to the North in pension money.

The exposition management has set apart Dec. 12 as Tennessee Centennial Day, Dec. 11 as Chattanooga Day, and Dec. 17 as Farmers' Day. Immense crowds are expected also on Ohio Day, Dec. 4; Cincinnati Day, Dec. 5, and Maryland Day, Dec. 6, which is also Baltimore Day.

LICENSED KILLING FOR PLEASURE

Port Chester's Thanksgiving Afternoon Spent Watching a Saloon Keeper's Public Slaughter of Oxen.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Four oxen were slaughtered before a large crowd in an inclosed lot in Adee Street, near Main, this afternoon. Even children saw the animals killed.

The strange entertainment was planned by Herman Fehrs, a saloon keeper. The first ox was killed to determine how quickly the slaughtering could be done. It was a brown-and-white animal. It was so docile that it was led to a platform, where all present could see. The hind feet of the ox were tied together, and with block and tackle the animal was slung up, head downward, and stabbed.

The second ox was a "guess ox," on which persons had bought the privilege of guessing its dressed weight. It became frightened while its companion was being killed, and nearly plunged through a plate-glass window.

An entrance fee had been charged at first, but there were so much excitement and confusion after the first ox was killed that many persons got through the gate free.

The "guess ox" bellowed and plunged, and would not go on the platform. It was knocked down finally with an axe, in the stable, and slung up afterward. The crowd surged about the wide stable door, and many were able to witness the animal's struggles.

Children had gained points of vantage on roofs of houses and shouted with excitement. A special permit was obtained for killing the oxen in the village limits.

GOLF-PLAYER RYCROFT ROBBED

Gold Watch and Chain and Diamond Ring Stolen from St. Andrew's Clubhouse.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 28.—C. E. Rycroft of 247 Fifth Avenue, New-York, reported at Police Headquarters late this afternoon that a gold hunting-case watch, a twisted gold chain, and a diamond ring, valued at $250, were stolen this afternoon from his locker in the St. Andrew's Golf Clubhouse during the golf game.

On the outside of the watch case Mr. Rycroft's initials are engraved in a monogram.

Mr. Rycroft's locker had been pried open with a blunt instrument. Steward Phalen says he saw no strangers about the house during the afternoon.

Clothing belonging to other members, and containing watches and money, hung near Mr. Rycroft's locker, but was not disturbed.

TO BE CONSECRATED AS BISHOP

Interesting Ceremony to be Held in St. George's Church.

In St. George's Church, at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, the Rev. Peter Trimble Rowe, Missionary Bishop-elect of Alaska, will be consecrated. The Presiding Bishop issued the commission to consecrate to the Bishops of Albany, New-York, and Michigan.

The presenters will be the Bishops of North Dakota and Oklahoma. Bishop Talbot of Wyoming and Idaho will be the preacher. The other Bishops present will be the Bishops of Pennsylvania, Newark, Nevada, and Utah, New-Mexico and Arizona, and Spokane.

Charges Against Capt. Ewing.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Capt. Charles B. Ewing, Assistant Surgeon, whose station is Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, has been ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in arrest, to appear before a court-martial which will meet there to-morrow, to answer charges preferred against him. The War Department is closed to-day, and it is impossible to learn the nature of the charges.

Ex-President Harrison Departs.

Ex-President Harrison left this city yesterday on the 2:10 train over the Pennsylvania Road. He was bound for his home in Indianapolis, but it was thought here that he would stop over night with ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker in Philadelphia.

At Flint's, West 23d St.,
the attractions for this Fall are without number. Exceptional display; manufacturing prices.—Adv.

BURIED IN AN OLD WELL

Campbell Had Climbed Only a Few Feet When Stone Lining Caved In.

RESCUER ALMOST MET THE SAME FATE

Had Been Warned Not to Descend, but Said He Had Done It Before—Rescuers Dug Twenty-seven Feet in Vain.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 28.—Joseph Campbell, an employe of H. W. Biffars, a coal dealer of Steinway, went down into an old well on Biffar's place this morning to loosen a pipe that ran down into the well. While he was climbing out, some of the stones that lined the well caved in before the man had climbed up many feet, and he was buried under the stones and earth.

The well was sunk about half a century ago and was lined with cobble stones. It was three feet in diameter and about fifty-six feet deep. It was covered with a platform of planks and the water was raised by means of an iron pump. The well had been gradually drying up and Mr. Biffars decided to take out the pipe and abandon the well.

Campbell and one Graser began the work early this morning. The well was between two large cherry trees in the rear of Mr. Biffar's house. An old derrick was placed between the two trees and a block and fall were to be used in hauling out the iron pipe. One of the big pulleys was fastened high up in one of the cherry trees, and after removing several of the planks forming the well cover the two men fastened one end of the rope around the iron pipe and commenced to haul on the other end.

They worked for some time, but could not start the pipe. Then Campbell went to his employer's coal office for a chain and crowbar to assist in working the pipe loose. Meishor Biffars, brother of the proprietor of the yard, was in the office and told Campbell not to go down in the well if he could not get the pipe out, as the work would be too dangerous.

Campbell went away with the bar and chain. In half an hour Graser ran down to the office and told Mr. Biffars that Campbell had gone down into the well. The proprietor's brother hurried to the well, and, leaning over the edge, called out:

"Joe, come up as quick as you can, the well may cave in!"

Campbell started to climb up the stones. The two men heard him coming up and stepped back from the mouth of the well. They had hardly turned their backs when there was a crash and the stones fell in, followed by a quantity of earth. The cave-in completely closed the mouth of the well. The crash was heard by Andrew Bitcher, Hiz and several others who reached the well about the same instant that Biffars and Graser realized what had happened.

Butcher leaned over the caved-in well and called in a loud voice to Campbell several times, but received no response. Then the men got down on their hands and knees, and listened, to see if they could hear the unfortunate man groan. They could not hear anything, and concluded that Campbell must certainly have been crushed to death by the weight of stones and earth that fell on him. However, they at once started to rescue him. The plank platform was torn away, and shovels were procured. A space about eight feet square was dug down for a distance of seven feet, and some of the well stones were removed.

When Campbell went down in the well he tied one end of the rope around his waist. The men took hold of the rope that led down into the well, and hauled on it for a time and then stopped, and again called to the unfortunate man, but received no answer. The digging was resumed, while Butcher went for another rope. He returned with a light rope, and, after passing one end through the block up in the cherry tree, tied the other around his waist, and, getting down into the excavation, commenced to throw up earth and lift some of the stones up.

While he was at work there was another cave-in, and he tried to haul himself up with the rope, but broke, and he had to seize the pipe to save himself from falling into the excavation. The second cave-in caused a cessation in the work of rescue, while a messenger was sent to the house of George H. Smith, a contractor living in Steinway. He was asked to send a gang of men to the scene to dig out Campbell. While they were waiting for Smith's men Mrs. Campbell, who had been sent for, arrived. When she fully realized the probable fate of her husband, she burst into tears, and had to be supported. She approached the opening in the ground and tried to call to her husband, but her words were scarcely audible, so great was her grief. She was finally led away, and taken into Mr. Biffars's house.

She had hope that perhaps the stones had formed an arch over her husband, and that he might have escaped death. This belief was shared by some of those present, but it did not appear to hasten the work of rescue. When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES reached the well, two policemen were on guard, and several men and boys stood idly around. No one was at work on the well. Everybody was waiting for Contractor Smith's men.

They arrived at the well about 2 o'clock this afternoon, and commenced operations. They brought several sections of a wooden caisson, and, after sinking the excavation ten feet, placed one of the wooden sections in position. A tackle was rigged, and two men were lowered in the caisson. They filled buckets with earth and stones, which were hauled out by other men and dumped outside. The gang of rescuers made rapid progress, and at 5 o'clock were down twenty-seven feet. They had stopped several times, and called out to the imprisoned man, but had received no response. Shortly before 6 o'clock the work of rescue was abandoned for the night, it being impossible to work without lights. Lanterns were tried for a time, but the progress was too slow.

Mr. Biffars said that Campbell must have been at least forty feet down in the well when the cave-in occurred. He said that the man must have loosened the stones in climbing down into the well, and that while coming up he must have knocked out one or two, causing the others to fall in on him. Both Mr. Biffars and his brother stated positively that Campbell had been warned not to go down into the well, as it was a very old one and decidedly unsafe.

They said that Campbell told them he had been down in the well once before, and that it was safe enough. Campbell lived with his wife at 749 Ninth Avenue, this city. He was thirty-five years old, and had been in Biffars's employ for a number of years.

Too Much Sugar on the Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—All of the sugar refineries in Philadelphia, including the Franklin refinery, which is connected with the Sugar Trust, and the independent McCahan refinery, shut down last night, throwing over 2,000 men out of employment. The Spreckels refinery has been closed for some time, and the Franklin and McCahan refineries had been running on half time. At the headquarters of the refineries it was said that similar shut-downs had taken place in the last two years at this season of the year, owing to the large quantity of refined product on hand.

Things Mr. Milliken Would Have.

Congressman Milliken of Maine was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He said the United States should annex Hawaii and fortify it so that it would be as strong as Gibraltar. He also said he wanted to vote for the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans. Spain, he said, had recognized the confederacy. Every place that Spain had ever conquered she had left in a worse condition of civilization than she had found it in.

Mr. Milliken also wants money raised to meet the deficit by increasing the tariff along essential lines.

Prof. Brooks Sees His Comet Again.

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Prof. Brooks secured an observation of his new comet this morning, after six days of cloudy weather. Its position is 9 hours 29 minutes 30 seconds, and declination south 47 minutes. The comet is moving northward into the constellation of Leo. The Perrine comet was also observed, its position being 14 hours 14 minutes, declination south 8 degrees 15 minutes. It is moving southward and growing brighter.

AMERICAN FLAG CAUSES A FIGHT

Desperate Strife Between Students from the United States and Canada in a College.

TORONTO, Nov. 28.—The Stars and Stripes caused a mimic war here to-day, and those who flaunted the starry emblem came out winners. The early days of the present century were renewed at the Ontario Veterinary College, when a number of American students, headed by a New-Yorker named Shaw, produced an American flag and hoisted it in the main assembly hall just after Dr. Smith had finished his lecture. The flag was raised in honor of Thanksgiving Day.

No sooner was the emblem hung than a tall Canadian named Lindsay seized it, tore it from its fastenings, and threw it to the floor. In a second Shaw sprang at him, and with a well-directed blow stretched him on the floor. Lindsay rose up, and he and Shaw clinched. The American was thrown against a desk, and had his face badly cut. Then the students took sides, and an American and British battle followed. For twenty minutes a bloody and brutal scrimmage raged, one of the most exciting features being around the blackboard, where a couple of Americans were trying to mark out a flag with chalk.

Here W. W. Richards, a big Californian, who claimed Corbett as a pugilistic instructor, and Benjamin Agnew from Huron County, Ontario, championed their respective nations and fought. When it was seen that the Californian was being worsted Americans went to his rescue, and the fight grew general again.

Fully 150 boys and young men were engaged, about thirty of them being Americans. Dr. Smith, with the assistance of the Faculty and a number of older students, finally succeeded in quieting the disturbance, and when the contestants had washed off the blood, the day's lectures were resumed.

PRAYERS FOR COL. R. G. INGERSOLL

Christian Endeavorers, Epworth Leaguers, and Others in Cleveland Offer Petitions for His Conversion.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 28.—The scheme of offering prayer for Col. Robert G. Ingersoll at noon on Thanksgiving Day was carried out enthusiastically to-day. At the Mayou Mission, on Ontario Street, the Christian Endeavor Society held a special meeting. The room was filled with worshippers, and for an hour the most fervent appeals were made for the conversion of the noted infidel.

Some of those who offered petitions had been hardened sinners themselves, and had been rescued from the slums by the efforts of praying bands of city missionaries. Their faith in the efficacy of prayer was founded on experience, they said, in a few other cases special meetings for prayer were held, but in most cases the members of the Christian Endeavor Societies offered their petitions in their homes.

At all of the city churches where services were held the special subject of prayer was remembered. The Christian Endeavorers were joined largely by Epworth Leaguers and Christians generally in the effort to secure Ingersoll's conversion, and many an old "mother in Israel" pleaded with tears for the skeptic, as if he was her own son.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Nov. 28.—Following the plan of the Cleveland Christian Endeavorers, all Canadian Endeavorers have been requested to unite, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in prayers to God for the conversion of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

MRS. E. D. MORGAN'S ANKLE BROKEN

She Was Riding a Hunter on the Wheatley Hills When the Animal Was Frightened by a Stump.

WESTBURY, L. I., Nov. 28.—While riding a superb hunter on the Wheatley Hills this morning, Mrs. E. D. Morgan, wife of the ex-Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club, was thrown to the ground and her leg was broken at the ankle.

A message was sent to a New-York physician, supposed to be Dr. McBurney, who came from Long Island City to Westbury by special train.

It is reported that Mrs. Morgan's horse became frightened at a stump by the road and plunged aside throwing her to the ground.

GEN. THOMAS JORDAN'S FUNERAL

The Pall Bearers Selected for the Services To-day.

The funeral of Gen. Thomas Jordan will be held in St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street, at 10 o'clock this morning. The Rev. Father Denny will conduct the services.

The honorary pall bearers will be Gen. Horace Porter, Col. A. G. Dickinson, Commander of Confederate Veterans' Camp; Col. Clifton H. Smith, formerly on Gen. Beauregard's staff; Dr. John A. Wyeth, formerly in Gen. Forrest's cavalry; Gen. Carlisto Garcia, commander of the Eastern Division of Cuba while Gen. Jordan was Commander in Chief of revolutionists in 1868-70; Dr. E. Y. Agramonte, who escaped with Gen. Jordan from Cuba in an open boat; Justice E. T. Bartlett, John H. Inman, W. G. Marrin, and William P. St. John, President of the Mercantile National Bank.

The pall bearers and the ex-Confederate and Cuban guards of honor will assemble at 9:45 A. M. at 30 West Sixteenth Street, the Confederate Veterans under Vice Commander Col. Charles E. Thorburn. They will march to the church entrance, where they will receive the body and precede it into the church, the pall bearers following.

The burial will be private, and will take place in the Confederate Veterans' Plot in Mount Hope Cemetery.

LONG-MISSING HUSBAND FOUND

Woman Sues a Man She Has Not Seen for a Quarter of a Century.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 28.—A suit just filed here to annul a divorce granted in February, 1872, brings to light a strange story of the desertion of a wife and the procurement of a divorce by the husband whom the wife has mourned as dead for a quarter of a century, but who is in New-Hampshire. According to the complaint of Mrs. Sara Ella of Chicago she was married to Robert L. Ela in Quincy, Ill., Feb. 15, 1871. They moved to Kansas City and lived there for six months, when he said he was going to Leavenworth to seek better employment.

She heard from him once or twice, and then never again directly until a few months ago, when she was astounded to learn that he was living in Concord, N. H., and had fallen heir to a fortune of $50,000. Moreover, he disowned her, and said he had been divorced from her. She employed a Boston attorney to protect her rights, and he was here a few days ago to examine the records of the court in which the husband had obtained the divorce.

It was found that the divorce was granted Feb. 17, 1872, and that it was on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. Personal service of the new suit is to be served on the husband in Concord in a few days.

Commodore McNair in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Commodore McNair, who is on his way to the Orient to relieve Admiral Carpenter of the command of the Asiatic squadron, arrived from Washington last night, accompanied by Lieut. L. L. Reamey, who will be his flag Lieutenant. They will sail Nov. 30.

Holidays Are Coming
and Cowperthwait is prepared with many selections in Carpets, Rugs, and Furniture. 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

FESTIVITIES IN EUROPE

American Receptions and Dinners in the Great Capitals.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND APPLAUDED.

Thanksgiving Banquets in London and at the Kaiserhof, with Enthusiastic Praise for Our Country.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The American Society in London gave a Thanksgiving banquet at the Holborn Restaurant this evening. The dining hall was elaborately decorated with the arms of the various States of the Union, flags, and palms. Over the President's chair there was a canopy composed of pumpkins and fruits, surmounted by a model of the Statue of Liberty.

Opposite the seat of the Chairman there was a portrait of Washington, decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the union jack. About 400 guests were present, half of whom were ladies. Many beautiful toilettes were displayed, but it was noticeable that only a few very décolletée gowns were worn. The ménu was strictly national, and opposite each dish upon it was printed an appropriate quotation from Shakespeare.

James R. Roosevelt, Secretary of the American Embassy, presided. Richard Watson Gilder and John J. Collins, American Vice Consul at London, sat on the right of the Chairman, and Robert Barr and Harold Frederic on his left.

Secretary Chamberlain read a letter from Ambassador Bayard, who is visiting the Duke of Leeds at Hornby Castle, in Yorkshire, regretting his absence, and hoping he would have another early chance of dining with the American colony in London. The Secretary's vain attempts to decipher the remainder of the letter caused much merriment.

Letters were also received from all the American Ambassadors and Ministers in Europe. The Chairman, in toasting the Queen, congratulated the society upon the happy innovation of having ladies share in the festivities instead of watching from the galleries. The hospitality enjoyed here, he said, in nowise lessened the love felt for the United States.

Mr. Gilder proposed a toast to President Cleveland. He drew a parallel between the customs and institutions of Great Britain and those of the United States, and incidentally deplored the loss of Mr. Wilson from Congress. The driving from public life of such a man, he said, would not have happened in England, and he instanced the return of Mr. Morley to Parliament. He paid a high tribute to President Cleveland, and said he knew of nothing nobler than the fight Mr. Cleveland had made for honest money and civil service reform.

The toast to the President was drunk standing, and all present joined in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Among the other toasts were: "Thanksgiving Day," by Robert Barr; "The Folks at Home," by Moncure D. Conway, and "The American Society," by Harold Frederic. Orchestral music was played and National songs were sung during the evening.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—United States Ambassador Runyon and Mrs. Runyon and their daughters held a reception from 3 to 5 o'clock this afternoon for Americans resident in Germany. Among those present were a number of Americans from Dresden, headed by the United States Consul General at that place.

At 6:30 o'clock the annual Thanksgiving dinner, at which 273 guests were present, was held in the banquet hall of the Kaiserhof. The hall was beautifully decorated with a profusion of flowers and potted plants and American flags. Standing in the midst of a bank of flowers and palms was a bust of Washington, flanked by statues of knights in armor holding American banners.

In welcoming the guests Ambassador Runyon, who presided, said he felt it an honor to preside at such an eminent gathering. Their first duty, he added, as guests in a foreign country, was to drink the health of the head of the same, and he therefore toasted Emperor William. Mr. Runyon said that the relations between Germany and the United States had always been amicable, and he hoped they would become even more so. He then called for cheers for the Emperor and they were given with a hearty good will.

Mr. Runyon offered a toast to President Cleveland. After expressing reverence for the political system of the United States, Mr. Runyon said:

"We should always remember that, vast and hospitable as is our country, and as intelligent and enterprising as our people are, we are most indebted to our political institutions for our national progress. And we are always ready to honor the eminent citizen at the head of our Republic. I give you the health of Grover Cleveland." The toast was hailed with repeated cheers. Mr. Monaghan, Consul at Chemnitz, then proposed "The Day We Celebrate," and was followed by Mr. Opp, Consul at Breslau.

Mr. Runyon then proposed to send a cable dispatch to President Cleveland, conveying to him the cordial greetings of the assemblage. The proposal was enthusiastically approved and was at once acted upon.

CHOPPED A HOLE IN A SAFE

Burglars Used Axes and Took Mr. Crawford's Silver Watches.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 28.—A strange safe robbery was reported to the police late last night by James A. Crawford, of 122 Newkirk Street. Mr. Crawford is an insurance agent. He has in his house a portable fire-proof safe two feet square, in which he keeps valuable papers and his wife's jewelry.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford went to Newark yesterday to visit friends. While they were absent burglars effected an entrance to the house and with an axe chopped a hole in the top of the safe. All they obtained were two silver watches.

The robbery is supposed to have been the work of boys. Neighbors heard the noise of the blows on the safe, but supposed that carpenters were making repairs to Mr. Crawford's house.

Will Save His Companion's Life.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 28.—George Metzgar, who was convicted in the second degree for the murder of an Arabian peddler, has made a confession which will doubtless save the life of William Penn Bowman, his accomplice, who is under sentence of death. The boys—they are only nineteen years old—stopped a couple of Arabian peddlers two years ago and killed one of them. Bowman was convicted of murder in the first degree on his own confession. Metzgar was arrested, and to-day confessed that it was he who did the shooting.

Alleged Bigamist in an Asylum.

TORONTO, Nov. 28.—George Seymour Maxwell, medical doctor and electrician, arrived here with his wife from Louisville, Ky., two weeks ago, and registered at the Rossin House. Yesterday Maxwell developed symptoms of insanity, and to-day was removed from the hotel to an asylum. Maxwell was married in Washington Oct. 26 to Miss Gottlieb, having at the time, it is said, another wife living somewhere in the States. The Washington woman says she will remain with her husband and nurse him until she receives convincing proof that he is a bigamist.

Lord Douglas to Go on the Stage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Lady Sholto Douglas has signed a contract to appear at the Alcazar Theatre for two weeks, commmencing Monday next. Lord Douglas will make his début on the same evening, and also will appear during the two weeks' engagement. The Marquis of Queensberry's youngest son will not have a speaking part. At the conclusion of their engagement in San Francisco the couple will leave for Chicago. Lady Douglas declares it is her purpose to go to New-York and study for the legitimate drama.

Stabbed in a Gambling Quarrel.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 28.—A party of Italians playing cards in a saloon at 74 Colgate Street to-night quarreled. Frank Angelito, thirty-two years old, who resides over the saloon, was stabbed in the abdomen and also in the arm. He was taken to the City Hospital, where his wounds are thought to be fatal. Dominick Grico of 38 Colgate Street, who is accused of stabbing Angelito, escaped, and is believed to be in Newark.

BRAZILIAN CRUISER WRECKED

Commander and Five Others of the Uranus Were Drowned by the Disaster, Details of Which Are Lacking.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 28.—The Brazilian cruiser Uranus has been wrecked and her commander and five others were drowned. No details of the wreck have been received.

PUBLIC OFFICE NOT FOR GAIN

Mr. Wurster Says He Will Not Name a Man Whose Pay Would Be More than His Private Earnings.

Mayor-elect Frederick W. Wurster of Brooklyn, who returned from the Atlanta Exposition Wednesday, announced last evening that he did not propose to put offices in the hands of men who wish to increase their incomes.

"The moves on the Cabinet chessboard will not begin until Dec. 15, when I may have some appointments to make," he said. "I may say this, however: I will not appoint any man to an office who cannot earn the salary attached to it in his private business."

As the salaries of city officials range from $4,000 to $10,000, it is to be seen that very few of the present Commissioners will remain, as some of them have in the past acknowledged that in private business they did not earn as much as the city paid them.

PREPARING TO LAY A CORNERSTONE

Arrangements for Elaborate Ceremonies at St. Francis de Sales's.

The cornerstone of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis de Sales, East Ninety-sixth Street, between Lexington and Park Avenues, will be laid with appropriate exercises on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 8.

The Right Rev. Bishop-elect Farley will perform the ceremony, which will begin at 2:30 o'clock. He will be assisted by a large number of resident and visiting clergymen.

All the societies connected with the church will be present, and various Catholic organizations of the city will also take part in the parade and exercises. The County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Board of Erin, has decided to have that society attend in force, and all the divisions of this city and sister organizations of Brooklyn, Jersey City and other places, to whom invitations have been sent, have signified their intention of participating. All the arrangements for the parade of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will be under the direct supervision of National Delegate James J. Hagerty of this city, the head of the order in the United States. The line will be formed at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, at 1 P. M.

BIG SHIPMENT OF COAL FROM PITTSBURG

Nine Heavily Loaded Barges Sunk in the Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 28.—The shipments of coal yesterday and to-day to Southern markets aggregate 11,000,000 bushels. There remain in the harbor here about 10,000,000 bushels.

The towboat Tornado, with her tow, became unmanageable last night at Dead Man's Riffle, and sank five coalboats. This accident was rapidly followed by the sinking of four others at the same place, and in all about 275,000 bushels of coal went to the bottom of the Ohio River. The rivers are falling and it is not thought that any more coal will get out. The Ben Hur, the first packet to arrive from Cincinnati since June, arrived to-day, and left this evening for Cincinnati loaded to the guards.

Notwithstanding the costly accident of last night, the coal men all agreed to-day that they had an abundance to be thankful for.

BOYS HURT BY A NEW-YORK CAB

Horse Frightened by a Fire Engine in a Street in Stapleton.

STAPLETON, S. I., Nov. 28.—As a fire engine company was parading along Bay Street this evening, a horse attached to a New-York cab became unmanageable and dashed into a crowd of boys who were following the parade. Several of the boys were knocked down.

The wheels of the cab passed over Walton Winters, eight years old. Gustav Jann, ten years old, fell beneath the horse's feet. The cab driver was arrested and the boys were taken home. Physicians who were summoned found no evidences of dangerous injuries, but were not willing to say what the result might be.

The cab driver, who gave his name as Edward Guiggan of 214 East Thirty-second Street, New-York, was held in $500 bail for appearance next Monday. David Courtelyou of 315 East Fourteenth Street and an elderly woman occupied the cab.

A PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION

Grand Display of the American Flag in Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 28.—Birmingham yesterday celebrated the eve of Thanksgiving in a thoroughly patriotic manner. Public-spirited citizens had presented to the city schools, both white and colored, United States flags, regulation size, and the presentation exercises took place at noon.

Representatives from Camp Bardee, United Confederate Veterans, and Post Custer, Grand Army of the Republic, were present and made short patriotic addresses. Five thousand school children sang patriotic songs.

The Birmingham Trades Council, composed of representatives from all the labor unions of the city, presented the city with a National flag, which floats from the mast-head of the City Hall. It was hoisted amid the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells and the blowing of whistles.

Fatally Wounded a Fellow-Prisoner.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 28.—Charles Harris, awaiting transportation to the penitentiary to serve five years for burglary, shot and fatally wounded James Anderson, a fellow-prisoner, in the county jail this morning in a fight among the half hundred prisoners there, led by "Pat" Crowe, the noted criminal and alleged train robber. The factions fought it out in the corridors among themselves, and the Sheriff and his deputies were powerless to quell the disturbance.

Lion Goes Mad and Is Killed.

TORONTO, Nov. 28.—Dan, a big African lion on exhibition at the Eden Musée here, went mad to-day while having a tooth extracted. As the dentist was in the act of pulling the tooth the lion began to froth at the mouth, and, with a roar, made a rush at him. Col. Boone, the lion's keeper, was close by, and shot the animal, killing him almost instantly.

Accused of Breaking a Skull.

Myer Meldrum, eighteen years old, of 206 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday for fracturing the skull of John Parela, nineteen years old, of 138½ Classon Avenue. The two quarreled in the hallway of Meldrum's house, and Meldrum struck Parela on the head with a club. Parela was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital.

To Oppose a Monroe Street Trolley.

A meeting of property owners and residents on Monroe Street, Brooklyn, will be held at 8 o'clock to-morrow night in the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, Monroe Street and Reid Avenue, to oppose the running of a trolley line through that street.

Rewards for Good Street-Car Men.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 28.—Twenty-six employes of the Globe Street Railway were to-day made the recipients of a fund of $400, given as awards of merit for services rendered during the past year. The highest award was $20 and the lowest $15.

Mayor Strong Back from Atlanta.

Mayor Strong and his party arrived home from Atlanta early yesterday morning. The Mayor remained at home most of the day and denied himself to reporters.

FEASTS OF THANKSGIVING

Turkey and Other Good Things for the Sick and Poor.

MANY YOUNG HEARTS MADE HAPPY

Dinners in Missions for Men, Women, and Children—Hospital Inmates Remembered.

THE CITY'S PRISONERS NOT FORGOTTEN

Bountiful Repasts Served in the Tombs, Ludlow Street Jail, and Other Institutions.

Thanksgiving Day was celebrated in New-York and Brooklyn yesterday in a comfortable and

ing, and she appears to be equal to many more years of cake making, the prospects of the mission for something colossal in the cake line are very good.

The decorations of the tables were in all those colors of the rainbow in which tissue paper appears. There was even a tissue-paper turkey, with a lavender chrysanthemum head. It was a brilliant picture for the children.

The children appreciated the substantial part of the dinner, and they enjoyed it thoroughly—the pickles, perhaps, more than the turkey. While a small girl was raising her hand to ask for pie, a small boy not far off was eating bread and pickles, while a big piece of turkey was on his plate.

The anniversary yesterday was the forty-fifth of the mission, and there never was a more glorious celebration, every one said.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY TREAT.

Five Points Men, Women, and Children Dine Heartily.

One of the most interesting celebrations yesterday in any institution devoted to children was that at the Five Points House of Industry, at 155 Worth Street. The large chapel in the new building, which cost over $125,000, was opened, and in it the exercises by the children were held.

The 250 boys and girls at present in the house filed into the dining room at 1 o'clock P. M. All the boys wore their best suits and bright white sailor collars, and the girls were in their best bib and tucker. A happier, brighter looking lot of children it would be hard to find. The table was decorated with large cakes, fruits, and pictures, and each child was given a pretty picture card at the opening.

The Superintendent, William F. Barnard, had laid in a supply of 500 pounds of chicken, 1,000 pounds of turkey, 400 mince pies, and heaps of mashed potatoes, turnips, roast lamb, fruit, celery, and other delicacies. The children ate to their hearts' content, being served by thirty employes of the house.

When the children's feast was over, the doors of the dining room were thrown open to the expectant crowd of poor men and women who had been waiting since early morning for their share of the good things. They were admitted 100 at a time until all the provisions were exhausted. About 1,500 persons were fed.

Meanwhile, the children had filed into the chapel, which was crowded in every available part, and food seats on the platform. First, "Doxology" was sung, and then the Lord's Prayer was recited. Then the children sang about twenty songs, all from memory. There was not a hitch in the whole programme, and every one of the 250 tots joined in the songs with great gusto. There were a number of comic songs that were greatly enjoyed by the children and the guests. The "Choo Choo Car" was a great favorite, the children imitating a locomotive very well. The first two lines were:

The Choo Choo Car is a very funny thing,
And puffs like a big fat man.

The song was loudly applauded. The "Mimic Thunder Storm," however, was the most fascinating number on the programme for the youngsters. With their hands, feet, and mouths the children imitated the storm sounds. The sounds of the wind, the swaying of the trees, the patter of the rain drops, the lightning and thunder and the breaking away of the clouds and the bursting forth of the sunlight were all clearly indicated by the children.

After the manual of arms and a salute to the Stars and Stripes and the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," Mr. Barnard made an address urging those who took an interest in the mission to send their contributions to Archibald D. Russell, at 155 Worth Street. The house, he said, makes only one appeal each year, at Thanksgiving time, and employs no collectors. The new house, which is eight stories in height, will be capable of housing 500 children by January 1, twice the number now provided for. He referred feelingly to the death recently of the Treasurer, Hugh N. Camp, who had held that post for thirty years.

TURKEY FOR NEWSBOYS.

Dinners Given by the Children's Aid Society at Various Places.

Eight hundred frowsy-headed newsboys, some sad looking and others bright and cheerful, enjoyed the Thanksgiving dinner served at the Brace Memorial Lodging House, at 9 Duane Street, yesterday afternoon. The dinner is given annually by William Waldorf Astor.

The boys tumbled into line early in the day, for the news had gone forth many days ago that this year's feast was to be greater than any of its predecessors. The large dining hall was laid out with eight tables, each seating about fifty boys. In the centre of each table was a huge bunch of chrysanthemums from the Flower Mission.

The hungry boys were assembled in the upper assembly room of the lodging house, led by the Israel of their fellows, they were marched into the dining room on the floor below, quickly seated, and waited for the first course, which consisted of hot turkey, with potatoes and turnips, rich gravy, and cranberry sauce. After the turkey, sliced bread and butter and coffee were served. For dessert the lads were served with a large slice of apple pie, plenty of apples, oranges, nuts, and raisins, and the whole was washed down with a large bowl of tea. At the close of the meal the Rev. Dr. Edward Wade, of the Society, ventured to make a humorous address, and was greeted with many cheers. Lawyer Lord made a brief address of welcome and thanksgiving.

Among those present were H. P. Allen, Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Schools; Dr. H. S. Mendes, U. S. Isaacs, Miss Woodle, the Principal, and Mrs. Bergman, the matron.

DINNER BY CALVARY CHURCH.

Dr. Satterlee's Congregation Entertains Many Children and Adults.

For the children and the poor of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church parish yesterday was a gala day. They had turkey and other good Thanksgiving Day things, and enjoyed an entertainment of music and recitations.

Edward Hunt, a member of the church, supplied a dinner for 500 boys and girls of the parish. The dinner and the entertainment were given under the auspices of the Boys' Club of the parish, in the gymnasium, at 344 East Twenty-third Street.

The dinner was served from 2 to 4 o'clock, and it was estimated that nearly 300 turkeys were eaten by the children and by between 500 and 600 adults.

The dinner and the entertainment were under the management of William H. Hoffman, W. J. Knapp, Howard Amory, F. N. Paris, William M. Purdy, and F. S. Colt.

The Thanksgiving services and festivities in Calvary Church, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, which preceded the dinner, were very elaborate. Holy communion was celebrated at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning, and at 11 o'clock the Rev. Dr. H. Y. Satterlee preached a Thanksgiving sermon.

MRS. LAMADRID FEEDS MANY.

Hundreds of Poor People Feast in East Broadway.

Mrs. J. M. Lamadrid, the founder of the St. Andrew's coffee stands, invited the poor to call on her yesterday afternoon, between 1 and 4 o'clock, at 281 East Broadway, and partake of a Thanksgiving feast.

About 1,500 persons of all ages accepted her invitation, and when they went away their hunger was more than satisfied. "That is all I want," Mrs. Lamadrid said to a reporter. "If I can always be assured that the poor go away satisfied, then I am satisfied, and there is contentment all around."

Her assistants in feeding the hungry with turkey and other good things were Mrs. W. M. Fleming, Countess Susini, Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs. Hill, and Miss Barnard.

To many poor people, who were unable to call, Mrs. Lamadrid sent immense bags of substantial food and dainties. These bags were delivered from early morning until late at night.

"We sent out tons of food," she said, "and in every instance much gratitude was shown by the recipients. We do not propose that any shall be hungry, if we can reach them."

The bill of fare at the East Broadway quarters consisted mainly of turkey, roast beef, roast lamb, pies, cakes, cranberry sauce, coffee, tea, nuts, assorted candies, and, in fact, almost everything, except intoxicants.

FRIENDLESS CHILDREN FED.

Many Made Happy by the Female Guardian Society.

Nearly 100 children had their Thanksgiving dinner at noon yesterday in the Home for the Friendless, in East Twenty-ninth Street, under the auspices of the Female Guardian Society. Forty of the children were from School No. 1, in First Avenue.

The tables for the children of the home school were set in their own dining room.

Exercises were held later in the chapel, to which many women had been invited.

Timothy G. Sellew, who recently gave a building for a school of the society, presided. He welcomed the visitors, and thanked the many persons who had helped to make the day a memorable one for the little ones.

Mrs. Ely, the Principal of the home school, had drilled the children in calisthenics. The ones received unstinted applause. Singing and recitations filled out the afternoon.

Mrs. Ely said over 5,000 children are cared for by the society, and each one had at one place or another a Thanksgiving dinner.

AT THE MONTEFIORE HOME.

Special Services—Dinner for 270 Persons.

A special Thanksgiving service was held in the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, at Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday morning.

After reading a short scriptural lesson the Rev. Dr. Gottheil, of the Temple Emanu-El, spoke of the Ancient Custom of the Hebrews in giving thanks once each year for the many blessings they had received. The holiday of Thanksgiving, he said, is one of the oldest of the customs of the Hebrews. No matter how poor each one of the people in Israel was, every one, even the humblest, was always provided with the means to celebrate the festival. Even those in the Montefiore Home, many of whom are cripples, bedridden, or blind, must be provided with the means to celebrate the festival. The establishment of Courts of the Home, and our much another feature of the proposed new Temples that they must be used in the service should become built pay for each year, and thereafter half the receipts should go to the Home. This is a thing to be more than grateful for.

Following Dr. Gottheil the Rev. Dr. Frederick de Sola Mendes, of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, in Seventeenth Street, made another fervent, eloquent appeal for the Home. He said that it was the duty of every Israelite to support the Home, which represented nearly every Jewish charity.

Among those present were Jacob H. Schiff, Governor Black, Lewis May, Simon Sterne, Isaac Seligman, Isaac Wile, Mrs. Solomon Loeb, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Isaac Seligman, Mrs. Isaac Wile, Mrs. Henry Solomon, and Samuel Untermyer.

IN THE HOSPITALS.

Bellevue Hospital Patients Feast on Turkey and Chicken.

The sufferers in the city and private hospitals were not forgotten yesterday, but received special attention in the preparation of the Thanksgiving Day dinners.

To Bellevue Hospital the Commissioners of Charities and Correction sent 900 pounds of turkey and as many pounds of chicken. The latter made up a pleasant change, which was served with potatoes, carrots, and other vegetables. There were also apples and cranberry pudding. About fifteen barrels were plentifully supplied with ice cream from some unknown donor.

The nurses' and the women's ward children's wards felt the deft touch of the women nurses, made the dinner doubly inviting. Some of the tables had flowers, others had colored napkins, and others crafty ingenuity surrounded. On nearly all the tables in these wards, after the nurses' friends provided, were seen the nurses' friends provided celery.

The children were specially well provided for, and with wide-open eyes they watched the preparation of the feast.

Johnny Fields, a little lad who was in one of the wards last Thanksgiving Day, said it was the best dinner he had ever had. He occupied Warden O'Rourke superintended the dinners.

PRISONERS NOT FORGOTTEN.

Turkey Served in The Tombs and in Other Prisons.

Thanksgiving in the Tombs Prison was observed with religious services in the morning and afternoon, and a dinner was served at noon.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Lindsay, the Episcopal Chaplain of the prison, and after the afternoon service a number of the chaplain's friends gave an impromptu concert for the prisoners.

For the dinner 500 pounds of chicken and 200 pounds of turkey were provided, as well as cranberry sauce and all the vegetables appropriate to the season. For dessert there were five barrels of apples. This bounteous repast was partaken of by the 460 prisoners, among whom was Walter Lothair Stanley Langerman, who was convicted Tuesday of a criminal assault on Barbara Aub. Langerman was quiet and depressed, and ate but lightly of the food provided for him. He still railed at what he calls the unjust verdict of the jury, and insisted that a fair trial had not been given to him.

A turkey dinner was served in Ludlow Street Jail for the prisoners by Warden Roe, who also presented each one of his guests with a good cigar. Over 100 pounds of turkey were cooked for the dinner.

In the Essex Market Prison, chicken was served to the prisoners.

Keeper Lynch of the Yorkville Prison served up sixty pounds of chicken, with fixings, mince pie, and apples to the forty prisoners in his custody at noon yesterday.

Guests of Arthur Curtis James.

About 500 hungry men sat down yesterday to a bountiful dinner at the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The dinner, as usual, was given through the generosity of Arthur Curtis James, and was prepared at the branch.

Immigrants Dine Heartily.

Felix Livingston, who has charge of supplying meals to the immigration of Ellis Island, gave a Thanksgiving dinner yesterday to the 400 men, women, and children from all over the world who were detained there over the holiday.

He supplied them with the usual turkey and cranberry sauce of the day, and left them an excellent impression of this American Thanksgiving feast.

The Day at St. Barnabas's House.

The usual Thanksgiving dinner was served at St. Barnabas's House, 304 Mulberry Street, to poor children. About 600 dinners were served during the afternoon.

Miss Matheron, the matron, also gave out 700 meal tickets to the men who applied. The tickets were good for a Thanksgiving dinner at the Galilee Restaurant, in Twenty-third Street. In addition to this the institution supplied 110 poor families with a Thanksgiving dinner. Each family received a turkey, potatoes, cranberries, celery, three and one-half pounds of sugar, and a quarter-pound of tea.

B. F. Keith's Generous Donations.

B. F. Keith, the theatrical manager, has for thirteen years distributed turkeys to the employes of his four theatres on Thanksgiving. His contract for the supply of turkeys this year called for over 500 Rhode Island gobblers, aggregating in weight near 6,000 pounds.

The colored children of St. Benedict's Roman Catholic Home, at Rye, N. Y., were also generously remembered by the continuous performance projector, who sent the home, in addition, a check for a handsome sum.

THANKSGIVING IN WASHINGTON.

President and Mrs. Cleveland Attend Church and Dine at Home.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—President and Mrs. Cleveland followed their usual custom to-day of attending the Thanksgiving service of the First Presbyterian Church, of which their favorite minister, the Rev. Byron Sunderland, who married them, is one of the pastors. The Rev. Dr. Talmage, who was recently appointed a co-pastor of the church, preached the Thanksgiving sermon. A large crowd was present.

Dr. Talmage raised quite a laugh in the course of his remarks. Detailing the reasons for gratitude to God that had marked the year, the preacher mentioned "the fish in the Savannah, in the Hudson, and in Buzzard's Bay." An irrepressible chuckle showed that the President enjoyed the reference as much as any one present.

On the return to their country home, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland stopped for a few minutes at the White House. They spent the rest of the day quietly at Woodley, and ate their turkey without the presence of any invited guests.

All the members of the Cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Morton, who is in Chicago, had their Thanksgiving dinners at their homes in this city. Secretary Lamar and Mrs. Olney had their daughter, Mrs. Minot, and their son as guests.

Logan Carlisle dined with Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle. Attorney General Harmon celebrated his first Thanksgiving in Washington by a family gathering. The Attorney General, Mrs. Harmon, the Misses Harmon Misses Edmonds Wright, wife of Philadelphia's Attorney, daughter, Master Wright, Eugene Harmon, and several relatives of Mrs. Harmon from Hamilton, Ohio, were there. The other Cabinet officers had no guests.

LIFE SAVERS TO ASK FOR PENSIONS.

Want Half Pay After Serving for a Score of Years.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 28.—The Rev. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Newark, gave a Thanksgiving dinner here to-day to the members of the life-saving crews of the New Jersey coast. Those participating included Capt. T. H. Patterson of Sandy Hook; Capt. Abner H. West of Gunfleet Castle; Capt. Ammon H. Wyatt of Manasquan; Capt. Meehan of Monmouth Beach; Capt. Benjamin Yan Brunt, of Deal Beach; Capt. Pierce of Shark River, and a number of surf men.

After the dinner a two-hours' conference was held, and it was decided to prepare a bill and have it introduced in the next Congress, providing for the retirement on half pay after twenty years' continuous work of the General Superintendent, Assistant General Superintendent, District Superintendent, Inspector, Assistant Inspector, Keeper, and Assistant Keeper of Stations. The retirement of Coastmen after twenty years' service is also provided for. The bill provides that there shall be no reduction in the service, and that the pay for each grade shall be the same as at present. The bill also provides that a pension of $400 a year shall be given to the widow of any Coastman who loses his life in the service. The bill will be introduced in the House by Congressman Phelps, who represents the Monmouth district, and in the Senate by Senator Sewell. It is expected that the bill will be passed at the next session of Congress.

DINNER GIVEN TO FOUR BOYS.

Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt Makes a Happy Thanksgiving for Children.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 28.—Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt made 200 of the poor boys of Newport happy to-day with a Thanksgiving dinner. The First Masonic Hall for the event, and intrusted the details to Whensauer and Nina Chester of the King's Daughters. The boys gathered at 3 o'clock, being admitted by ticket.

When all ticket bearers were seated, there was yet room, and the doors were thrown open to a large number of boys who had gathered outside. A turkey dinner, with all the trimmings, was served, during which a band played familiar airs, including "The Sidewalks of New York," which the boys sang heartily.

Devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Emory H. Porter, and Forrest Carr of New York sang. The boys dispersed at 5 o'clock with three cheers for Mrs. Vanderbilt.

HISTORICAL GROUP UNVEILED.

Mr. Cole's Gift to Lincoln Park, Newark, in Memory of His Father.

NEWARK, Nov. 28.—The principal event of Thanksgiving Day was the unveiling of the large bronze historical group in Lincoln Park, which was recently presented to the city by Jonathan Ackerman Cole in honor of his father, the late Abraham Cole, who was famous as a hymn and patriotic anthem writer. The unveiling took place at 12:30 o'clock, in the presence of several thousand persons.

Miss Lucy Pequo Ogden and Master Robert B. Bradley drew back the large American flag that had veiled the statue, and exposed to view the beautiful group. Loud cheering followed.

Dr. Cole, the donor, then made a brief presentation speech. Mayor Lebkeucher accepted the statue on behalf of the city, and then turned it over to the care of President Harrison Van Duyne of the Board of Works, which has control of the parks. Miss Grace E. Bates then handed to Helen Coykendall, who was in the arms of her grandfather, Chief of Police Hopper, the keys of the box in the marble pedestal on which the group stands. The duty of this child was to drop the keys into the Passaic River for safekeeping. This she did later.

The group is the work of the late C. B. Ives, the American sculptor. It is of bronze and is mounted on a pedestal of dark Italian marble. The group is emblematic of the surrender of the Indians in 1704 to Col. Boquet at Fort Pitt, with all the captives in their possession. They included many white girls, who had been stolen from their parents in childhood. The central figure is a young Indian warrior, who is standing erect, with his left arm around the shoulders of his white wife. On his right kneels the mother of the wife.

MOUNT VERNON POOR REMEMBERED

Thanksgiving Dinners for Boys and Families.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 28.—A hundred boys, white and black, ate Thanksgiving dinner at Mount Vernon Hotel this afternoon.

The dinner was provided by Dr. E. F. Brush and P. J. Ring. Twenty-five Italian newsboys were present in charge of E. Trott, Superintendent of the Italian Mission of Mount Vernon. The arrangments for the dinner were superintended by Mrs. A. G. Han and Mrs. F. S. Craigie, representing the Mount Vernon Bureau of Charities. The Misses Graham, Mrs. D. D. Russell, Miss Alma Kittel, Mrs. Thomas Esger, Mrs. Richard Burrowes, and Miss Grace Raymond assisted in serving the dinner.

The Mount Vernon Bureau of Charities sent baskets of provisions to a hundred families. The vegetables were supplied by the children of the public schools. Trinity Church and other Mount Vernon churches also made donations for the poor.

Children Fed in Port Chester.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Two hundred and eighty-nine children received a Thanksgiving dinner this afternoon in Irving Hall. The provisions were contributed by citizens of Port Chester.

The dinner was under the supervision of the Rev. W. F. Wakefield. A general invitation was given out yesterday in the public schools, and all children who could not get a Thanksgiving dinner at home accepted the invitation.

Henry Close carved the turkey. Those who united in serving the dinner were Mrs. G. H. Hadden, Mrs. W. Chauncey Sniffen, Mrs. James Rockwell, Mrs. Ada Stevens, Mrs. Charles Sackett, Mrs. George Merritt, Miss Lulu Raymond, Capt. Isaac Clark, Thomas Baxter, and George Bulkley.

The use of Irving Hall was given by William H. Fehrs.

Union Services in New-Rochelle.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Nov. 28.—The union service held in the First Presbyterian Church this morning brought together an unusually large congregation.

The Rev. Dr. Goodenough of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church preached the sermon. He said he hoped that by next Thanksgiving Day New-Rochelle would have trolley cars, or at least five horses to draw the street cars.

Dr. Goodenough praised Dr. Parkhurst and Theodore Roosevelt, and said he thought it time the saloons of New-Rochelle were closed on Sundays.

AN OLD CONGREGATION'S LOVE FEAST

Centenary of the Duane Methodist Episcopal Church.

A reunion Thanksgiving love feast was held last night in the Duane Methodist Episcopal Church, in Hudson Street.

The service was made a part of the centennial celebration at the church, which has been going on this week. Thanksgiving Day was not mentioned, but many of the members of the congregation told of their religious experience which they said they were most thankful for.

The Rev. David McCarmey, pastor of the church, presided. The Rev. E. M. Adams of Greenwich, Conn., who was pastor of the congregation in 1857 and 1858, told of his own religious experience. He said that he knew several of those now dead, who had served in the congregation 100 years ago. The first church house was in Duane Street, then on the outskirts of the city. The church building was torn down in 1852. The present building was erected on the present site.

The Rev. J. Lowther of Newburg, N. Y., another former pastor of the church, was a guest of honor at the entertainment.

Dr. Silverman, the pastor of the Temple Emanu-El, and the Emanu-El Choral Society sang the anthems of the day. The church was crowded with worshippers. Dr. Silverman spoke as follows:

"It is proper to call this Place an American Faith. Its principles are those of the Declaration of Independence. Its Bible is the Bible of every American home. Its God is the God of every American heart. Its Universal Worship is the worship of Universal Humanity. Its Hope is the Hope of Universal Redemption. Its Ideal is the Ideal of Universal Brotherhood. Its Spirit is the Spirit of Universal Love. Its Aim is the Aim of Universal Peace. Its Mission is the Mission of Universal Progress. Its Future is the Future of Universal Civilization. Its Religion is the Religion of Universal Humanity. Its Church is the Church of Universal Religion. Its Temple is the Temple of Universal Worship. Its Altar is the Altar of Universal Love. Its Priesthood is the Priesthood of Universal Service. Its Sacrifice is the Sacrifice of Universal Self-Devotion. Its Prayer is the Prayer of Universal Thanksgiving. Its Sermon is the Sermon of Universal Duty. Its Commandment is the Commandment of Universal Righteousness. Its Law is the Law of Universal Freedom. Its Gospel is the Gospel of Universal Peace. Its Kingdom is the Kingdom of Universal Brotherhood. Its Reign is the Reign of Universal Love. Its Glory is the Glory of Universal Service. Its Crown is the Crown of Universal Sacrifice. Its Throne is the Throne of Universal Righteousness. Its Sceptre is the Sceptre of Universal Freedom. Its Victory is the Victory of Universal Peace. Its Destiny is the Destiny of Universal Progress. Its Heaven is the Heaven of Universal Civilization. Its Eternity is the Eternity of Universal Religion. Its Immortality is the Immortality of Universal Humanity. Its Kingdom is the Kingdom of Universal Worship

POLITICS WITH THANKS

Dr. Parkhurst Warns His Hearers of Surrounding Perils.

HE SAYS EVIL THREATENS THE CITY

Dr. Burrell Would Welcome Local Option Vote as a Step to Close Saloons.

APPLAUSE FOR REV. DR. MACARTHUR

Special Holiday Services Throughout the City, at Which Ministers Speak on Various Topics.

In all the churches of this city yesterday special services were held celebrating the feast of Thanksgiving. These services were well attended, and in many places of worship special programmes of music were given by the regular choirs, assisted by soloists.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, in his sermon, instead of giving what he said would constitute a good, old-fashioned talk to his congregation, serving to whet their appetites, went into politics somewhat. He told his hearers that in giving thanks they should also supplicate Jehovah to ward off perils with which this city is surrounded. He had a word of praise for President Roosevelt of the Police Board.

The Rev. David James Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, which Mr. Platt attends, had this to say about politics after referring to the defeat of the reform ticket in this city at the last election:

"In the State election we achieved a victory for the American Sabbath and temperance reform."

Dr. Burrell said an attempt to secure voting on local option in this city would result in a bill to secure a vote on the absolute abolishment of the saloon.

"We are ready to meet them on that ground," said the preacher. "We will welcome that contest, and are ready to cry in that cause, 'Lay on, Macduff; and damned be him that first cries, Hold, enough!'"

The pastors of other churches in their sermons went into various subjects touching upon matters purely doctrinal, as applied to the creed they preached, while some entered into the field of the affairs of the world and drew lessons from events which have passed into history and are making history.

From some of the pulpits were heard comments on the attitude of the Christian world toward the Turkish Government; reviews of political results affecting the Nation in general, New-York State and this city in particular; allusions to finances, and doings in the world of labor and society.

WARNING FROM DR. PARKHURST.

Chides Citizens for Carelessness and Praises Mr. Roosevelt.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, in his Thanksgiving sermon yesterday in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, went into politics in a way, saying that he was moved to do so by the general spirit of lawlessness and semi-disguised anarchy prevalent in the city.

He dwelt on what he characterized as the unfortunate condition of this city, in which so many people "kept their consciences in their pockets and bellies" instead of in close touch with Jehovah. He closed his sermon with an explanation that it would have been easy for him to have had an old-fashioned Thanksgiving service, with some hymns from Watts's treasury, and a sermon perfunctorily reminding the Lord of His goodness—all calculated to stimulate his hearers' appetites for a good dinner—but he felt it his duty to warn his congregation, when they were giving thanks for the mercies of the year, not to forget the dangers that environed them, and to supplicate Jehovah to ward off the perils that threatened our beloved city.

Dr. Parkhurst took his text from Philippians, iv., 6: "With thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God."

"Gratitude," said the speaker, "is the proper spirit of supplication. But in our thanksgiving for past mercies we cannot help but allow our thoughts to climb into the future tense."

Dr. Parkhurst went on to say that the present condition of the metropolis was calculated to awaken in us a sense of the deep and painful environment in which we are. The situation was similar to St. Paul's shipwreck. There was the Divine assurance that all could be saved if certain conditions were complied with. But the trouble was in whether or not, in this human contingency, the people would act wisely and well.

Dr. Parkhurst defined a statesman as one who knows intimately the condition of the body politic. He said the greatest danger that confronts a commonwealth or city was its "interior rot." This was shown in our Nation by the case of the recent derailment of a New-York Central train by four boys. "It was the worst kind of an atrocity," said the doctor. "It shows the temper that is probably existing in a flourishing State in the minds of a good many youths, but which has not yet reached the point of killing."

"I would like to see those four boys convicted inside of a week and executed inside of a month. Crime has to be summarily dealt with, for leniency to criminals only breeds more criminals. I have no sympathy with incipient mawkishness that sends flowers to Murderers' Row.

"It's a hard matter to find moral bedrock on which to plant a lever to move anything. We are living in a town where the difference between right and wrong can be adjusted in dollars. And if there is any moral commodity that you have and that you refuse a price for, you are charged with being an idiot or a Puritan. How you are twitted about a Plymouth ancestry or Mayflower associations.

"Why the people that say these things seem to have become utterly paralyzed to the eternal significance that Puritanism has lodged in it. I wish there was a Plymouth Rock in every State. I wish there were a whole ledge of them running from the Battery to Westchester. I believe in breadth of view—but some people regard breadth as something that runs everywhere and nowhere in particular.

"Righteousness in a civic structure is the plumb line. Twist it or make it crooked and the building falls. I am not here just now to urge civic morality for morality's sake, but as a safeguard against National damnation. Simple patriotism puts us in an attitude of strenuous insistence on what is right."

Dr. Parkhurst paid a great compliment to Police Commissioner Roosevelt for his Sunday-closing work.

"It makes a beauteous red-letter chapter in the city's history. It has been a splendid bracer to our consciences. It has stirred up the consciences of some people who before had been carrying them in their pockets and bellies."

Parkhurst fired some hot shot at the newspapers that have opposed Mr. Roosevelt's course. One or two of them, the speaker said, had they been printed in Germany, would have had their properties confiscated and the editors would have been compelled to retire to private life.

Dr. Parkhurst said he was inspired by no jealous regard for the temperance or the saloon Sunday-closing agitation but by the necessity for a proper observance and execution of our laws. Some people, he said, would run from a gorilla as fast as their legs would carry them, but would think no more of fondling an Italian stiletto than of playing with a purring kitten.

"Our fathers died for their country," concluded Dr. Parkhurst, "and you and I ought to be willing to give our lives in preserving it. We should, with them, have the genius of martyrdom."

Wedding Silver,
Chests of Forks and Spoons.
Rich Table Ware for all purposes.
THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Ave.

DR. BURRELL REVIEWS EVENTS.

Has Something to Say About Politics and the Excise Question.

The Rev. Henry E. Cobb, the pastor, conducted Thanksgiving services in the Collegiate Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, yesterday morning. The sermon was by the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

"It is the business of every man," he said, "to be a prophet—to know the philosophy of events. Men are too commonplace. They look at an acorn, and see but the nut, while the prophetic eye discerns the tree. Let us pick up a newspaper and see what is going on in the world to-day.

"In the industrial world there is a great combine of the railroads of the country. A fabulous accumulation of wealth has been in a measure united into one stupendous whole. We also have the great builders' strike. What do these things coming together mean? They mean that the great industrial struggle of all the ages is coming more and more to its climax, to its fruition. It means that the workingmen of the nineteenth century have the power to strike. Imagine a strike in Pharaoh's brickyards, in old Egypt—a strike on the banks of the Nile! The world has rolled on these wings the centuries, and with each revolution the workingman is coming nearer to his proper higher level. The man who produces is coming to his own—coming to that standard the pattern for which was set by the carpenter of Galilee.

"In the social world we see a convention of women. That means the coming of the new woman—not the women who are loudly agitating, who want a woman's Bible, who attack its authors, and who attack the preachers of the Word of God. They are the same old women. But there is a new woman who glorifies her sex in the name of sister, mother, wife, and who finds her coign of vantage in the home and in the many fields of women's industry. This new woman is a combination of Ruth and Esther, with all womanly kindness and charity of Christ.

"And in the political world. We have just been defeated in this city, and we well deserved it. I believe there are enough right-minded men in this city to put the enemy of good government to rout each year, but this Fall we went to the polls for reform, after having pulled the party of reform asunder into factions. To win, reformers must have political charity and forbearance. In the State election we achieved victory for the American Sabbath and temperance reform. The new Legislature is to be besieged by the enemies of the Sabbath and the excise law, but the honest people of this great Commonwealth will not allow them to succeed. We need an amendment to the excise laws—a more strenuous law that would close up the open, red-lipped mouths of hell that are swallowing up our youth and our substance—that would reduce the number of saloons and hold them down to the law.

Dr. Burrell said that an attempt to secure voting on local option in this city would result in a bill to secure a vote upon the absolute abolishment of the saloon.

"We are ready to meet them on that ground," Dr. Burrell exclaimed. "We will welcome that contest, and are ready to cry in that cause, 'Lay on Macduff, and damned be he who first cries, Hold! Enough!'"

It devolved upon the United States Government, the preacher said in referring to National politics, to recognize that this Nation is the elder brother of other American States, and to stand for the integrity of every State on the American Continent. In fifty years the whole scheme of the old world nations would be changed. Their contests would be largely transferred to the Dark Continent. Russia in the twentieth century would be in the front of the old world nations. Japan would have emerged far above the horizon and the United States would occupy an even more commanding position.

For God and Christianity great work was being done, Dr. Burrell said. There had come an end of destructive criticism, and the credit of the Bible was more firmly established; that old Book had come to stay until God's people heard His words from His own lips. There had been a collapse of the effort for church union. It had been a preposterous plan, and there never had been a minute when it had a chance. There never would be a church union on earth and there never ought to be. God had made men to form groups and serve Him that way. But there was one thing gloriously possible and right—namely, a Christian union in which all should be united in the common fellowship of Christ. Men should be charitable to doctrinal peculiarities. There should be no more trouble between congregations, and there never had been any quarrel excepting that alleged by the Church unionists.

In concluding, Dr. Burrell touched upon the Eastern question, which he said was a religious question purely and distinctly. It was not the Turk who was on trial; if so, England would be responsible, because for seventy-five years she had kept a spark of cancerous life in Turkey. It was an arraignment of Mohammedanism and the Koran, the teachings of which had made the Turk what he is. There were now but three great religions—Christianity, Buddhism, and Mohammedanism—and in an eloquent peroration the doctor pictured the extinction of the doctrines of Buddha and Mohammed, and the glorious triumph of Christianity, which was to become the only religion in the world.

APPLAUDED DR. MACARTHUR.

What He Said of Affairs in the East and American Girls.

At the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, a special Thanksgiving service was held yesterday. The pulpit and the rear of the chancel were decorated with flags and bunting. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, delivered a patriotic sermon, during the delievery of which the congregation frequently applauded. He said:

"We are startled to-day by the cruelties of the followers of the Mohammedan faith the unspeakable Turk, and yet we can see the hand of God, for which we should give thanks, that saved this country from being a possible Mohammedan country. Before the time of Columbus a shipload of missionaries of that faith set sail on a voyage of exploration for this great land, and a storm arose which cast them to the bottom of the sea.

"They say that Columbus discovered America in 1492, but we know that America discovered Columbus in 1892. Columbus, while drifting about on the ocean, landed on a small island which was not a part of this great American Continent, and we ought to thank God that he left America to be discovered by men of other religion than the religion that Columbus represented. We can see the contrast between our country and those countries where his faith was planted and his race are predominating. God reserved the shores of New-England for the discovery of this land by those of the Anglo-Saxon blood and the Protestant faith. It is time that justice was done those who laid the foundations of this Government."

The speaker gave a detailed description of his trip through Japan, China, and Judea. He told about the evils of the caste system and the low esteem in which women are held in those countries where they are compelled to do the work of menials.

"In no country of the world," he said, "is such honor paid to woman as in America. Here the highest type of chivalry is exemplified. Let American girls go across the water if they wish for husbands, but always let it be the pride of every American girl to be the wife of an American, and the mother of brave, chivalrous, American sons.

"America stands for the separation of Church and State. England will have to deal at no distant date with the problem of the disestablishment of the Church of England. An established Church is an established iniquity. The free church leads in aggressiveness and practical church work. What right has England to tax the nonconformists, and make them pay for the support of their own Church also.

"The Government at Washington must lift up its hand and strike terror into the soul of the timid monarch on the shores of the Baltic.

"When the Chinese massacred the missionaries, England raised her mighty hand in defense of her subjects. Lord Salisbury sent out that noble ultimatum: 'degrade that mandarin responsible for these outrages in fourteen days, or British ships will move into Chinese waters.' How all Anglo-Saxon hearts went out to him with a fellow feeling. I would like to hear a few stalwart words from Washington of a like tenor."

PATRIOTISM IN OUR COUNTRY.

Dr. Duffield Points Out Some Dangers, Political and Otherwise.

Thanksgiving Day services were held at 11 o'clock yesterday in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor, read the President's proclamation. The hymns sung were "Harvest Home," "Harvest Joy," "Song of Praise," "Harvesttide," and at the conclusion "America." Dr. Duffield delivered a sermon on "Patriotism."

"What would Samuel Adams say today," said the preacher, "if he could look down the long vista of years and look on the mighty development of his beloved country? With tenfold solemnity would he hail the brightening dawn of day and marvel at the gigantic improvements in the land. The continual hum of prosperous and ceaseless business activity would be wafted to his listening ears from every section of the land stretching from ocean to ocean.

"All would have afforded him cause for profound thoughts on the omnipotence of the God of Peace. But he would have raised a warning finger to his children in this great territory, with its vast mineral wealth, its fertile soil, and mighty production. He would have reminded us that it was not in those things that our Nation's name is great, and it is not by such achievements as a nation should make its boast.

"He would have said that these things were but the splendid opportunities given to us to prove ourselves worthy of God's bounty. He would have told us to remember that he and his fellow-patriots suffered to win freedom for all mankind, the right to overthrow tyranny, even if they were to lose all things in the attempt. We should not permit our eyes to be dazzled. They were men who knew the right, and, knowing it, dared to maintain it.

"Character means more than coin. Character means more than shotted cannon. By character the true progress of a nation is to be estimated. By that you and I gained our freedom. We gained freedom through men who judged principle more than wealth, and were ready to sacrifice life for it. The bayonets of the Continental soldiers had behind them a great truth. It is well for us fellow-Americans to turn our contemplation to those heroes of our history and their heroic deeds. It was a strife that sounded throughout the world. These men were unflinching in their duty to principle and in resisting the invasion of their rights. They sacrificed everything in the battle for liberty, purity, and justice for all men.

"That same principle showed itself later in our country's history, when a true Americanism fought a bad Americanism in a bloody civil war.

"If there be any inspiration in nobility of character, in the deeds of ancient heroes, then the development of our National characters will furnish material equal to the heroes of old-world poetry and panegyrics. Leonidas at Thermopylae is celebrated the world over; equally so are the heroes of our Revolution. This is a consecrated land n which we live; the soil was fertilized with noble blood. This is a land whose allegiance is to humanity and justice.

"But there are dangers to our land to-day that did not exist at the time of Concord and Lexington. The dangers of to-day are different from those of the past. There has been a vast increase of wealth in our country, but with that growth has been an equal increase of poverty. There is danger in our present luxury and our poverty. There are vast concentration of riches and an overgrowing sense of contentments filled with misery and wretchedness.

"There is danger in the mighty flow of population from other lands to our shores, people who are hostile to republican institutions and ideas. They bring with them ignorance and recklessness and a disturbing spirit, and we need to guard against this menace to our country. There is another danger of to-day. It exists in the status of the politician. The men who strive to serve their country in the halls of legislation or by filling some Government office, are not single-minded, but are seeking for money and to serve their own personal ends.

"It is necessary for the people to arouse to those dangers, and to meet them and battle against them like our ancestors, who fought for purity of politics, let us raise the standard of purity and truth, and follow principle. As the New-England farmers kicked off the tyrannical British, let us kick away the foes to our noble Government. Let us, on this day of general thanksgiving, consecrate ourselves to this duty which we owe to man and to our country."

ON THE NEED OF GOOD MEN.

The Rev. Henry A. Stimson Says Something of Election Results.

At the Thanksgiving services in the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday morning, the pastor, the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, said in the course of his sermon:

"Less enthusiasm must necessarily be identified with our giving thanks this year than last, principally because the political condition of affairs is not so exhilarating as it was twelve months ago. Perhaps, though, we have gained something of steadiness of purpose and have a more substantial ground for courage and hope.

"The strain of commercial distress may be regarded as past, and while we feel the refluent wave of indifference and sluggishness that has darkened the political outlook of our city, nevertheless Thanksgiving Day finds the people at rest in their quiet confidence in the permanency of the institutions for which our fathers laid such costly foundations, and which we, their children, are laboriously building with so much of struggle and of pain."

In accordance with the text he had selected, the speaker spoke upon the awakened sense of God's need and the Nation's need of good men.

AMERICAN THANKSGIVING DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Wylie's Sermon at the Scotch Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, made the subject of his Thanksgiving sermon, "The American Thanksgiving Day."

"We are assembled here to-day," Dr. Wylie said, "at the call of the Chief Magistrate of the United States and the Governor of our own State, to give thanks unto God for His merciful protection unto our country, our State, and our homes; and we in obedience now praise Him for those manifold blessings which to-day make us a free and God-loving Nation.

"To the men who centuries ago penetrated into the wilds of this then savage land and by faith in God and perseverance in efforts laid the foundation of this Nation, who made the fear of God the basis of their work, we owe thanks and veneration.

"The faith with which they suffered and toiled now permeates our Government, our art, and our literature, and is made special and permanent in every part of this great land. American literature is marked among the literature of all the countries in the world as filled with the Christian spirit, which is the saving grace of the American Nation. The sturdy settlers who hewed their way through almost impenetrable forests, and with prayers on their lips and guns in their hands, fought for their homes, builded better than they knew, but not better than they prayed. To them we owe this day of Thanksgiving, which is set apart by the Nation and honored by her free flag. For this we are grateful.

"The first Thanksgiving Day Gov. Bradford led the Pilgrims in thankful prayer in the wilderness, and to-day is the time to open our American history and to begin the recounting of our past, for in the history of all the world there is none so glorious, none so resplendent with Christianity, and none so full of the good fruits sprung from the seed of faith planted in the hunting grounds of the savages centuries ago. Of the patriots who fought and prayed for independence, and who, when it was won, set apart the day for thanks to God, we say they had abundant reasons to be thankful. God had protected them and aided them; had enabled a handful of Christians to overcome the multitudes of oppressors.

"God has been too merciful to us. The same God that watched over them has watched over us, too. As the needs of our great Nation have become more and more each succeeding year, correspondingly greater God's merciful bounties have become, and greater and more universal should be our thanksgiving and praise to Him our Maker."

UNITED IN THEIR SERVICE.

Members of Ten Churches Gather at a General Celebration.

A novel Thanksgiving service was held in the Allen Street Memorial Church, in Rivington Street, yesterday. It was participated in by the pastors, Sunday schools, and congregations of ten churches, situated south of Houston Street and east of the Bowery. The churches participating and represented by their pastors were:

Allen Street Memorial Presbyterian, the Rev. A. Pfaus; Allen Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal, the Rev. H. W. Byrnes; Camp Memorial Congregational, the Rev. H. G. Miller; Church of Sea and Land, the Rev. C. F. Taylor; Emanuel Baptist, the Rev. Samuel Alman; Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal, the Rev. W. W. Gillies; John Street Methodist Episcopal, the Rev. F. G. Howell; Mariner's Temple, the Rev. MacGeorge; Seventh Presbyterian, the Rev. J. R. Wilds; Willett Street Methodist Episcopal, the Rev. I. A. Marsland.

The services consisted of a special musical programme, addresses, and prayers. The Rev. Mr. Marsland, in the course of his remarks, paid tribute to the work of Dr. Parkhurst, and to President Roosevelt of the Police Board.

UNION SERVICES IN HARLEM.

Held in the Church of the Pilgrims, in Madison Avenue.

All the evangelical churches in Harlem, excepting the Seventh Avenue Presbyterian Church and Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, combined in a union Thanksgiving Day service at the Church of the Pilgrims, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Samuel T. Virgin, pastor of the church, conducted the services, and the congregation filled all the seats.

The exercises opened with music by the quartet choir, followed by a prayer by the Rev. Charles J. Young, pastor of the Church of the Puritans, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. Then the choir sang a Thanksgiving anthem, and the Rev. William J. Harsha of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, read a selection from the Scriptures. Congregational singing followed, and the Rev. William C. Bitting, of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, led in prayer.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Joachim Elmendorf of the First Collegiate Reformed Church, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, near Third Avenue.

At the St. Regis House.

By permission of Archbishop Corrigan there was a solemn exposition of the blessed sacrament in the chapel of the St. Regis House, West One Hundred and Fortieth Street and the Hudson River, yesterday. The sacrament was exposed from the morning mass at 7 o'clock until benediction, at 5 o'clock. Many women visited the retreat and took part in the service.

Rev. Mr. Faust's Circulars Ignored.

The Rev. Herman Paul Faust, Director of the Hebrew-Christian Mission, 128 Forsyth Street, is indignant at the action of the pastors of forty-two Presbyterian churches in this city, to each of whom he sent a circular asking for help in providing a Thanksgiving dinner for the mission children. He says not one replied, and all the aid he received was $11. In order not to disappoint the children, he bought the turkeys and other things on credit, and must pay for them himself if he receives no more aid.

Quaker Wisdom

"Much meat, much maladies." Quaker Oats is better than meat. Cheaper, too!

Quaker OATS

Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN BROOKLYN

SPECIAL SERVICES IN MANY OF THE CHURCHES.

A Sermon Preached to the Fourteenth Regiment—Bountiful Dinners in County Institutions.

Thanksgiving was quietly celebrated in Brooklyn yesterday, and many families enjoyed reunions at heavily laden dinner tables, where turkeys and mince pies made up the feast.

There were special services in many of the churches in the morning. Probably one of the services of most interest was that in Christ Episcopal Church, on Bedford Avenue, of which the Rev. Dr. J. H. Darlington is the rector. Offerings were received for the poor, and barrels of apples, potatoes, turnips, and onions, and turkeys, chickens, jellies, and pies and cakes were distributed among the poor of the parish in the afternoon, and a goodly quantity was sent to St. John's Hospital.

The Fourteenth Regiment, of which Col. Harry W. Michell is the commander, paraded for divine services at the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Willoughby Avenue and Clermont Avenue, in the morning. About 300 of the militiamen turned out, and they were accompanied by the War Veterans' Association, while the Simpson Church Boys' Brigade, under Capt. Codet acted as an escort. The Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson, pastor of the church and Chaplain of the regiment, preached a Thanksgiving sermon, and in his prayer he referred to the illness of Gen. E. B. Fowler, the commander of the War Veterans' Association. There was a special musical service.

There was a musical and literary entertainment in the chapel attached to the penitentiary in the morning. The chapel was crowded, and Samuel Seely, late of the Shoe and Leather Bank; Dr. Bradford, the counterfeiter, and many others who within the past few years have figured conspicuously before the people, were among those present. There were also some Indians who are taking a rest for horse stealing, and they all seemed to enjoy the change. Turkeys, chicken pies, and cakes made up the dinner which Warden Hayes's compulsory guests enjoyed. Commissioner John H. Burtis was present.

There were also special services held in the other county buildings, and extra dinners were served.

One of the interesting incidents of the day was the presentation to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of an ambulance by the Sunday school children of the Methodist Episcopal churches. There were about 300 children present when the Rev. E. A. Noble, pastor of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, made the presentation. The Rev. J. S. Breckenridge, Superintendent of the hospital, received the ambulance on behalf of the hospital. Then the children sang, being led by a cornetist, and there were also recitations.

The theatres were filled in the afternoon, and many persons went to the Eastern Park to see the football battle between the boys' High School and the Polytechnic Institute Club.

There were many concerts and receptions in the evening, and the theatres were well patronized.

WOULD NOT ALTER THE REPRESENTATION

Mr. Hahn's Views Concerning the National Republican Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 28.—W. M. Hahn, member of the Republican National Committee for Ohio, who left for the East last night, and will not return until after the meeting of the National Committee in Washington, was asked what he thought of the proposition to have the National Committee change the basis of representation in the National Convention. He said:

"I do not believe the committee has anything whatever to do with the fixing of the basis of representation in the National Convention. It has been an established rule since the party was founded that every State shall have two delegates for each member of the House, and four delegates at large. In my judgment it would be a violent and unwarranted change for the National Committee to deviate from this basis."

Mr. Hahn is in favor of holding the convention as soon as practicable after June 10, not later than July 10. He has not decided in what city he would have the convention held.

Virginia Republican Committee.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 28.—The Republican State Committee adjourned this morning at 4:30 o'clock, after electing Col. William Lamb, of Norfolk, for Chairman of the committee, and also a member of the National Republican Committee.

Banks in the Quaker City.

From The Philadelphia Call.

"I was looking over a bank directory the other day," remarked the President of a Chestnut Street institution, "and discovered that Philadelphia had forty-one National banks, thirty-eight of which were included in the Philadelphia Clearing House Association. The other three are in the suburban section of the city. In looking up the trust companies and saving funds, I found the sum total to be forty-five, and the number of private bankers and brokers ninety-six."

TEACHER WITHOUT PUPILS

Miss Mary B. Lee Sits Alone All Day in a Brooklyn School.

SHE MAY APPEAL TO THE COURTS

Superintendent Maxwell, the Principal, and the Local Committee Are Shifting the Blame Around.

Miss Mary B. Lee, who, for twenty years, has been a teacher in the public schools of Brooklyn, is in danger of losing her position after long and faithful service. Her only fault seems to be that her pupils have been taken away from her.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, William H. Maxwell, the members of the local committee of Public School No. 84, in Glenmore Avenue, and the Principal of the school, Marcus A. Weed, are striving to make her resign. None of them will acknowledge that he is fighting a single teacher. They say that, as Miss Lee is without a class, she shall not be paid for not teaching.

Miss Lee has no class at present, because her pupils have been transferred, but she steadfastly goes to school every morning, and sits alone all day. She intends to continue so doing until she is locked out or fails to get her salary. Then, she says, she will ask the courts to determine her rights.

Public School No. 84 is at Glenmore and Stone Avenues. Marcus A. Weed is the Principal. Miss Lee was a teacher until last Monday in the eighth grammar grade. She had been in charge of the class three years.

After the opening exercises last Monday, Adolph Kindl, Chairman of the local committee, called at the school with Superintendent Maxwell. The latter entered Miss Lee's classroom and took all of the forty-six pupils to Public School No. 109, which is on Dumont Street, near Powell Street. This school has been open only since Sept. 15.

Miss Lee sat at the desk and, when she saw her last pupil leaving, she wept.

"Why," she sobbed, "what am I to do now?"

Superintendent Maxwell told her to see the local committeemen. Miss Lee then called on Mr. Weed, Principal of the school, who intimated that there were not enough pupils to fill the new school, and that her pupils were taken for that purpose.

It was shown during the recent campaign that thousands of Brooklyn children could not find room in the public schools.

Superintendent Maxwell said to a reporter: "School No. 84 was overcrowded and we were using the big assembly room for two classes. The local committee decided to transfer some of the pupils to the new school, and this was done. I took a big batch from Miss Lee's class, and then filled up some of the other eighth grammar grades with the remaining children.

"There was no intention of freezing any teacher out. The idea was to improve the schools, both No. 109 and No. 84, and I think we have done it. The local committee decided upon this action with my approval. I don't know what Miss Lee will do, but when I returned to the room I saw her sitting there."

Superintendent Maxwell then intimated that Miss Lee would not be paid, as she was not teaching a class. He said teachers were paid by check, upon the certification of the Principal that they had performed the duties required of them.

Adolph Kindl, the Chairman of the local committee, does not entirely agree with Superintendent Maxwell. Mr. Kindl said the Superintendent suggested the change, and that the local committee approved. Mr. Kindl also said that Principal Weed had demanded Miss Lee's resignation. Miss Lee was chosen, he said, as she had been in the school only three years, and was the junior teacher.

Miss Lee lives at 72 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn. She is the sister of Frederick R. Lee, a lawyer, who has figured prominently in public affairs in Brooklyn. Miss Lee states that she has been to Superintendent Maxwell, Principal Weed, and the members of the local committee of the school, and has been referred by each to one of the others. When she saw the last on the list she was again referred to Superintendent Maxwell.

IN PRAISE OF HIS OWN LAND

Sir Alfred Moloney, the Governor General of British Honduras, Tells of Its Products.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat, Nov. 25.

Sir Alfred Moloney, the Governor General of British Honduras, is in the city, accompanied by Lieut. Carbally, his aide de camp. It may possibly be remembered that this Central American dignitary visited New-Orleans last Spring on his way to Europe, to which section of the globe he had been ordered by his physician in order to permit his constitution to recuperate from the enervating effects of his four years' residence in the tropics. Sir Alfred is an observant gentleman and is thoroughly alive to the advantages offered enterprise by the country over which he presides. He is also a believer in the efficacy of American capital and finds an object lesson in the freeze of last Winter which destroyed the orange trees of this State and Florida.

In speaking of this deplorable fact, Sir Alfred called attention to the immunity which British Honduras enjoys from killing cold weather. He thinks that, instead of again endeavoring to bring the cultivation of oranges to its former degree of excellence and profit, the people who have a desire to embark in the enterprise and who have sufficient capital to gratify their inclinations should pack up their belongings and surplus capital and emigrate to Honduras. There, protected by the tropical sunshine, which warms the depths of the fertile soil, the cultivation of the orange can be carried on without fear of ill results from any cause.

"I should think," he said, "that the people of your State would draw definite conclusions from the destruction of the orange trees and build their fortunes in a country where frosts are not a feature of the climate. We in British Honduras would be glad to welcome every energetic individual who would like to embark in business of any sort. Our lands are fertile and we have plenty of this article to dispose of at a reasonable rate, and would welcome your people with open hearts."

Another gratifying fact which cheers the heart of the Governor of Honduras is, as he expressed it, that he was protected all during his trip by mahogany. The steamers were embellished with the wood, and the cars in which he traveled in this country were paneled with the handsome fibre. He felt at home all the time, and now that he has again set foot in New-Orleans he feels that he has not been away at all. Mahogany is one of the principal products of his adopted country, and he finds considerable pleasure in the evident appreciation of the wood by the people of the rest of the world.

Sir Alfred Moloney is also interested in the development of the sugar industry of British Honduras. He says that his Government has long since established an experiment station and made researches into the conditions which surround the growth of sugarcane and other agricultural products of Central America. On his way South he made it a point to stop at Atlanta to witness the exposition. While there he met Prof. Stubbs and received an invitation from that gentleman to visit the horticultural station at Audubon Park and make comparisons between the manner in vogue there and the methods pursued at the Honduranean station. He will visit the station to-day, and to-morrow will journey to Baton Rouge to inspect the experiment station established by the State there. He will also stop off, possibly, at the Grammercy Mills and the Houmas sugar refinery, on the Burnside plantations of Gen. William Porcher Miles.

In speaking of the Atlanta exposition he found nothing to criticise and everything to commend. He said that the showing was a credit to the State and an exemplification of what energy and grit would accomplish; that the exposition would grace the largest commercial centre of the country, and conveyed a series of interesting lessons which could but redound to the welfare of the South. He had been pleasantly instructed during his stay at the fair, and was very glad that he had decided to visit it.

Sir Alfred Moloney will leave this city the middle of the week for his post in Honduras.

For Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dizziness, Hood's Pills

GOLDEN ROD KILLING HORSES

J. L. Scott of Wisconsin Tells of Many Instances of Fatal Results in That State.

Beaver Dam (Wis.) Letter to Garden and Forest.

During the past four years a large number of horses have died in the northern part of this State from the ravages of a disease which has baffled the skill of veterinarians, and I have been called upon to make investigations as to the cause and nature of the malady. At first it was thought to be anthrax, and samples of the blood and sections from the spleen and other internal organs were sent to the Bureau of Animal Industry and to Dr. Russell of the State University for bacteriological examination. Numerous bacteria were found, but the bacillus anthracis was not present.

The horses affected were in the majority of cases heavy draught horses from the lumber camps. These animals were brought from the woods in the Spring, usually in good condition, and turned out to pasture. Most of them were fed grain while on pasture. On the farm of M. C. F. Reynolds, Hayward, Wis., over seventy horses have died during the past four years from this peculiar malady. The pasture contained about 400 acres, 300 acres of which had been broken and seeded to timothy.

Adjoining this was 100 acres of "slashings," or land from which the timber had been cut, but which had never been broken. This was thickly covered with goldenrod. On one side of the farm is a lake with a clean gravel bottom and shore. The lake is fed by springs. There is no marsh or low land on the farm. Upon investigation I became convinced that the cause of the trouble was to be found either in the food or water, and watched the horses closely for several days, and saw them eating the goldenrod greedily—some of them, especially those affected, seeming to prefer the plant to anything else.

I also visited the farm of Peter Truax, near Eau Claire. There is no goldenrod to be found on this farm, and the disease has not made its appearance. During the past Summer Mr. Truax placed ten horses in pasture near by, where the plant was plentiful, and eight of them died during the Summer and the remaining two are affected. When the healthy horses are taken from the pasture in the Fall the disease disappears. None of the animals attacked by the malady have recovered, and medicinal treatment does not seem to produce any beneficial effect. The appetite remains fairly good during the entire course of the disease. Death takes place in from two weeks to two months from the onset.

I am fully convinced that this disease is due either to some poisonous principle in the plant or some parasitic fungus upon the surface of the same. It is now too late in the season for any investigation to be carried on in this direction this year, but I intend to have the matter thoroughly investigated next Summer.

BODIES IN VOLKS GARTEN RUINS

TWO MEN LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE BOWERY FIRE.

The Only Clew to Their Identity a Handkerchief—A Search to be Made for Other Bodies.

The bodies of two men were found yesterday afternoon in the ruins of the old Volks Garten, in the Bowery, which was destroyed by fire last Saturday night.

The building was occupied at the time of the fire by Peter Conkling's Museum of the Late War. No one was reported missing after the fire either to the firemen or the police, and no search was made of the ruins for bodies. It was supposed that every one in the place had escaped.

More men than the two whose bodies have been recovered may have perished in the fire. A thorough search of the ruins is to be made.

The two men found yesterday were on the old stage. Apparently they were overcome while trying to get out of the burning building through a window which opened into a yard from the rear of the stage.

The discovery of the bodies was made by Fireman Halpin of Engine Company No. 13, who is detailed at the London Theatre, which adjoins the burned building. He was on duty there yesterday afternoon. Just as the matinée performance began Halpin stepped out into the ruins of the Volks Garten, and, as his eyes wandered over the ruined stage he saw what looked like a man's head.

The fireman clambered over the ruins to the stage, and there found the bodies of two men, side by side. The hair was burned from their scalps, and their clothing was partially burned away. One of the bodies lay face downward, stretched lengthwise, along the rear wall of the building. At the head was a stairway which led to a window. The other body was found in a crouching position at the foot of the same stairs.

It appeared as if the men had lost consciousness while trying to grope their way up the stairs. The bodies were left on the stage while a crowd of loungers scrambled over the ruins to get a look at them. A policeman was on duty at the ruins, but he made no effort to keep the crowd out or to have the dead men identified.

It is supposed that the bodies were brought into view by some loose timbers falling away.

The only clue which may lead to the identification of either of the two bodies is a handkerchief, which was found in the débris shortly after 6 o'clock P. M. yesterday by James F. Farley of 109 Mott Street, a laborer employed by the contractors who are clearing away the ruins. It was neatly folded. In one corner were the initials, "W. M.," which faded shortly after the handkerchief was exposed to a light. The handkerchief was taken to the Eldridge Street Station House.

VITAL STATISTICS OF MASSACHUSETTS

Typhoid Fever Decreases as Public Water Works Increase.

From The Boston Transcript.

One of the important matters considered in the twenty-sixth annual report of the State Board of Health, just printed, is the outbreak of smallpox in the seven months ended in June, 1894. During that time 201 cases, or nearly nine-tenths of all that occurred in two years, were reported.

The report shows that typhoid fever has diminished with a comparatively uniform rate for about thirty years, in proportion as public water works are introduced throughout the State.

There were 22,814 marriages registered in 1893, 67,192 births, and 49,084 deaths. The birth rate was 27.55 per 1,000, and the death rate 20.13. In 1893 there were registered 619 cases of plural births, being in the ratio of 9.1 per 1,000 births. The number of children born was 1,247, of which number 1,220 were twins and 27 were triplets. Of the whole number, 627 were males and 618 were females.

Of the whole number who died at ages beyond ninety years, 152 were men and 313 were women, or in the ratio of 100 men to 206 women. The number of deaths from each of ten prominent causes during the year 1893 footed up as follows: Consumption, 5,527; pneumonia, 5,409; brain diseases, 5,144; heart diseases, 3,606; cholera infantum, 2,704; old age, 1,801; bronchitis, 1,738; kidney diseases, 1,685; cancer, 1,533; diphtheria and croup, 1,394.

Two papers are included in the report. Prof. E. L. Mark of Harvard gives the results of experiments on the effect of trichinosis on hogs, and W. T. Sedgwick, Ph. D., biologist of the board, gives an account of an epidemic of typhoid fever at Marlborough in August, 1894.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Merchant of Venice—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—In Sight of St. Paul's—8:00.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CHICKERING HALL—Yankee Doodle and Dixie.
DALY'S—School for Scandal—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—A Happy Little Home—8:00.
GARDEN—Trilby—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Flower Show—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Cotton King—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Fatal Card—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Zwei Wappen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Live Stock Exhibition—Day and Evening.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING COMPANY—Bicycling—Afternoon and Evening.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—La Favorita—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:00; 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Sins of the Night—8:30.
STAR—Year One—8:30.
TIFFANY'S STUDIO—Industrial Art Exhibition—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	38	40	30
6 A. M.	33	36	37
9 A. M.	32	41	40
12 M.	32	42	42
4 P. M.	30	47	45
6 P. M.	29	44	44
9 P. M.	27	42	43
12 P. M.	27	41	41

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....41.37
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....41.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....32.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....41.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed

THE REPUBLICAN OPPORTUNITY.

The "vigorous" policy which The Tribune and some other of the more extreme Republican papers have been urging in regard to revenue legislation clearly does not find unqualified favor at Washington as the Congressmen gather for the opening of the session. Probably the rather savage campaign on which these papers have entered was somewhat thoughtlessly undertaken. There is no force that dies out more slowly or is less easily interrupted than that of heated partisanship, especially if the partisanship be sincere, as it undoubtedly is in these cases. "Protection" has long been a cardinal doctrine of the Republican Party.

To the mass of Republicans and to the majority of Republican editors it has become a symbol rather than a doctrine, the object of passionate feeling rather than reasoning, and their attitude toward it is that of the average earnest believer toward his religion. It appears to them not a policy to be reconsidered and modified according to changing circumstances, but an almost sacred principle to be enforced at all times and under all conditions to the utmost possible extent. When the Republicans were last in power in the National Government they enforced their idea of protection in a very radical and sweeping measure. They lost power through what many of the editors and politicians sincerely regard as a fit of popular madness. Now that there is an overwhelming majority of Republicans again in the House of Representatives, it seems logical and inevitable that they should move in the direction of their former policy. "If we cannot re-enact protection," they say, "let us frankly and manfully declare our purpose, and if the President vetoes our bill, let us go to the people on that issue."

If the question of raising revenue for ordinary expenditures were the only one involved, we should regard this policy as perfectly sound, straightforward, and appropriate. From a party standpoint we should welcome it. Believing, as we do, that the American people have deliberately reversed the direction of their revenue legislation, and that a party which challenged their approval for a return to the general principles of the act of 1890 would be defeated at the polls, we should be entirely satisfied to see the issue made as distinct and emphatic as it could be made at the coming session of Congress. But it is obvious that the question of revenue for ordinary expenditures is not the only one involved. The far more vital question of the condition of the Treasury with reference to the currency is intimately connected with revenue legislation. We do not at all believe that the amplest surplus revenue would be an adequate and permanent solution of the currency problem. But we have no doubt that a moderate surplus would enable the Treasury to deal with the defects of the currency for a year or two with far less difficulty. If this provision for revenue were accompanied by a moderate and gradual but certain and continuous cancellation of the legal-tender demand notes of 1890, we are quite confident that an excellent beginning would have been made toward the permanent solution of all our difficulties. It might, indeed, be requisite, and it would certainly be wise, to give the Secretary of the Treasury the authority to make temporary loans on better terms than can now be done with the means under his control. But with or without this provision, an increased revenue and the gradual withdrawal of the Treasury notes of 1890 would be a long step toward realizing the conditions of renewed prosperity which plainly awaits the restoration of confidence in our currency.

In this situation, insistence by the Republican majority on raising revenue by an increase of protective tariff duties would be very ill advised, and without wishing to give offense to our party opponents, whose sincerity we do not in the least question, such action would seem to us unpatriotic. We earnestly hope that it will not be taken. We are not, as Democrats, afraid of it. On the contrary, we are confident that it would decidedly strengthen the chances of Democratic success next year. But it would confuse and retard the settlement of the currency question, which is infinitely more important than the success of either party. We shall not be accused of lukewarmness in our attachment to the principles of the Democratic Party, and there is only one issue that we deem more essential than that of tariff reform. But we should be profoundly grateful if that one supreme question, that of a sound currency, could be settled, or put in the way of settlement, even if it were done solely by the Republican Party. We should gladly take all the chances of securing in the future the emancipation of commerce and industry which will be the sure consequence of real tariff reform. It is, however, impossible to take an important, probably a decided, step toward settling the currency question by the co-operation of the clearer-headed leaders of both parties in the simple policy of which we have indicated the chief elements. As we have said, there is a tendency shown among Republican Congressmen to consider this plan. It is a very happy sign, and we earnestly appeal to our brothers of the Republican press carefully to consider it.

THANKSGIVING.

A change seems to be coming over the celebration of Thanksgiving Day, especially in this city. Of course, the withdrawal of the annual football match makes a considerable difference. An event which assembled thirty or forty thousand people, and which interests ten times that number, cannot be discontinued, even in so big a town as this, without leaving a perceptible void, and even inducing the impression that there is nothing going on.

Before the football match the streets used to be enlivened by processions of absurdly dressed adults, generally mounted, not out for any particular purpose or bound for any particular destination. The fish-horn, which was introduced a few years ago for the purpose of celebrating the advent of a New Year, and which is still tooted for that purpose, has been made also the principal implement of celebration of Thanksgiving. This duplication is not characteristic of the childish mind, which has fixed traditions and rituals concerning sports, and also in general concerning anniversaries. No child, for instance, would think of setting off firecrackers on election day, or of burning tar barrels on New Year's Day. In fact, the police who smilingly supervise these offensive and dangerous practices in their respective seasons would probably interfere to suppress them if they were engaged in out of season. The fish-horn on Thanksgiving Day seems an anachronism, as it is always an offensive weapon. Yet the public celebration of Thanksgiving is almost confined to troops of children who roam the streets with masked or blackened faces, with, all the while, sonorous fish-horns, blowing martial sounds. Yesterday, in many quarters of the city, this outbreak reached the proportions of a public nuisance. Yet scarcely anybody desires to have it suppressed, if it really amuses the children. When to it is added, however, the violent ringing of area bells, it seems to be time for the police to interfere, and to make a few mild but sufficing examples.

It is reported from the markets that the inconstancy of adults is as marked in respect to the observance of Thanksgiving as that of children, and this in respect of what is traditionally an essential of the festival. The turkey himself, or, preferably, herself, is threatened with displacement. The bird which one of our Revolutionary worthies proposed to substitute for the eagle as the National bird, upon several plausible grounds, such as that he was indigenous, and in his wild condition peculiar to our soil, and that he was a peaceable and industrious bourgeois of a bird, whereas the eagle was a robber baron and was no more American than he was of any other continent—this bird has been very appropriately the centre of our typical social holiday. But the poulterers declare that this year he has been very much overproduced, or very much underconsumed. At any rate, he is a drug in the market, in which a fickle populace demands, instead of him, all manner of game, and geese, and even sucking pigs. With the modern facilities for cold storage, it is not likely that this representation, even if it be true, will appreciably reduce the price of turkeys. In truth, the turkey is so very eligible for the purposes of a family reunion, he so unites the qualities of monumental display and of practical convenience, that any failure in his popularity can be but temporary. He is quite sure to remain a barnyard staple, and any farmer who may be so weakminded as to be impressed by the statements of the pessimistic poulterer into abandoning the raising of turkeys and addicting himself instead to geese and sucking pigs, is likely to deplore his credulity in November, 1896.

THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE.

How much difference there may be between the faithful and intelligent administration of a law and its evasion through indifference or bad faith is shown in the course of the present Civil Service Commission of the State. This is in spirit a non-partisan commission, and, though two of its members belong, in National politics, to one party and one to the other, we have been unable to trace any influence of party feeling one way or the other in their official action. Since the present commission came into office the scope of the open competitive system—which is the key to the reform—has been steadily extended. The number of places exempt from examination has been reduced from 510 to 171, and the number of those subject to non-competitive examination only has been reduced from 607 to 449. On the other hand, the number of places subject to competitive examination has been increased from 429 to 1,569. Of this increase 864 were due to the adoption of the new Constitution, which brought under the civil service law the Departments of Prisons and of Public Works.

Some of these changes have been heartily supported by the officers having the appointing power. Others, and we regret to say the larger number, have been stubbornly, and sometimes craftily, resisted by such officers. This was the case, notably, with Superintendent ALDRIDGE of the Department of Public Works. But the commission has been firm, as well as patient, and has used its legal powers without hesitation, when it became necessary. It has had the support of Gov. MORTON, often against the efforts and influence, open or covert, of the politicians. The Governor now has under consideration, on the recommendation of the commission, a proposition to bring under the civil service rules the employés of the Counties of New-York and Kings. That would be a very decided gain, and we have little doubt that the Governor will act favorably.

THE JUDICIARY ASSIGNMENTS.

HERBERT SPENCER has made social evolution and industrial evolution an old story. Judicial evolution must now be recognized under the high sanction of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York. The principle which has guided the Appellate Division in making its first year's assignments under the new Constitution is that of the division of labor according to the special skill and capacity of the laborer, a principle perfectly familiar through centuries of application in nearly every other branch of industry save that of law giving. In England the work of the courts has been thus divided with happy results. In the judiciary system of New-York it is now for the first time distinctly and officially recognized.

There was a strong party in the Constitutional Convention which strove to make that instrument provide for the separation of the equity side of the court from the common law side. Other counsels prevailed, but when the power to make the term assignments was vested in the Appellate Division in each judicial district, it was at once seen that the separation might actually be effected in making the assignments. It has been effected in the assignments for the year 1896, which we printed yesterday morning, over the signatures of the Judges of the Appellate Division.

Every lawyer and every citizen even moderately familiar with the work of the courts will be able to read without the aid of an interpreter what was in the minds of the Judges who made these assignments. The result is an admirable disposition of the judiciary forces for the coming year.

It is on their equity side that the courts keep pace with industrial and commercial progress. The immense expansion in the volume of business done in New-York City, comparing one decade with another, the growing magnitude of individual interests, and the increasing complexity of the relations of these interests to each other are at once reflected in the equity business of the courts. It is there that they develop, expand, and broaden down from precedent to precedent as new remedies have to be devised or old ones adapted to suit the flood of new issues that come to litigation. The old remedy of money damages, however, has the same familiar use and application from age to age. It is applied according to the principles of the common law, which is about as unchanging as the Ten Commandments.

In apportioning the work of the courts for the coming year the Appellate Division was guided, in the first instance, by a very simple rule. For equity business, which demands for its proper transaction a high order of ability, training, and experience, those Judges were chosen who were originally elected to the Supreme bench, and Judges PRYOR and BEEKMAN, one from the Common Pleas and one from the Superior Court, who have been assigned to the Supreme Court during the past year. The remaining Judges out of the seventeen from which choice was to be made are assigned to Trial Term work and the hearing of jury cases, the great experience of ex-Recorder SMYTH and Judge GILDERSLEEVE in criminal trials being recognized in their assignments.

Hitherto the principle of rotation has governed these assignments. The advantages of the new system are practically demonstrated in advance. Order and an intelligent adaptation succeed to the haphazard adjustments of the old plan. Each Judge is now assigned to the work he is best fitted to do. In addition to bringing about this sweeping revolution, the Appellate Division has devised rules that will subserve at once the convenience of the bar and the interests of the public. Of these, none is more important than that which makes it necessary for an order granted by one Judge to be made returnable before another. It was a task of great difficulty and delicacy which the Constitution imposed upon the Judges of the Appellate Division. They have performed it with great good judgment.

CENTRAL TROLLEY STATIONS.

In many a city there is a common central station for all the urban and suburban trolley roads; that is to say, a place at which the cars of all the roads stop and from which nearly all of them begin their trips. In New-Haven, for example, this central station, at which a majority of the roads terminate, by which the cars of the remaining roads pass, and at which transfers are made, is at the southeast corner of the old Green, in the very heart of the city. In Hartford it is on the edge of the small public space, also in the very heart of the town, which is partly covered by the City Hall and the Post Office.

These are very choice sites for railroad depots, but, as was shown in our correspondence from Connecticut two or three months ago, the stations have thus far been in the air, so to speak. There have been no station buildings, and the trolley companies have not seemed to need any. It has recently been proposed, however, that stations shall be erected at those places. In New-Haven, a slice of the fine old Green, at the corner of Church and Chapel Streets, is desired for the use of the trolley companies and their patrons; in Hartford, a part of the small public space adjoining the City Hall is required for the erection of a station building forty-eight feet long. Some citizens ask for these concessions, and in Hartford it is proposed that the station shall be built at public expense. We are not informed as to the degree of interest taken in these projects by the companies.

As might have been expected, the surrender of any part of the public spaces in either city is vigorously opposed by some of the local newspapers and by many citizens. It is asserted, not only that no concession of the kind should be made, but also that if the privileges in question should be granted, this would be only a beginning, and that the growth of the trolley systems would lead to further encroachments.

This movement for the construction of central stations that shall not be wholly in the air is interesting to those who are observing the development of electric urban and suburban lines and exchanges. In nearly every city the conditions are substantially the same, the common starting point and transfer station being at a place where the land is most valuable, and generally on the edge of some central public space.

EAST-BOUND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

It is an interesting announcement that the British and American steamship lines have already agreed and that the Continental lines are preparing to agree to an arrangement raising and classifying the east-bound steerage rates. It is true that steerage passengers going east may be regarded as "ballast," that is to say, they take room that is not required and could not be made available for any other purpose. But it is live ballast, that has to be supplied with food. If it be true that the rate has heretofore ranged, upon first-class steamers, from $10 to $25, the proposal to raise it above $30 is entirely reasonable. Where else can one be carried 3,000 miles, and fed and lodged meanwhile, even for the larger sum?

The classification of rates is also plainly reasonable. It costs so much more money to go fast than to go slow that the more costly subsistence for the longer voyage scarcely comes into the account. The cost of speed is, in fact, so great that immigrants continued to come to this country under sail for years after cabin passengers had abandoned sailing vessels. If time is an object to the steerage passenger, he should be required to pay for it, as the saloon passenger is.

But the fact that there is any "east-bound steerage" traffic at all is the most noteworthy point. It is one of the most striking testimonials ever rendered to the attractiveness of this country, and to the truth that, as compared with Europe, it is "the paradise of the proletariat." It is true that the immigration has much fallen off during the last few years, as it always has heretofore for several years after a panic that operated a partial paralysis of industry and checked the industrial development of the country. But there is really no counter-movement. The east-bound steerage traffic, like the east-bound passenger traffic, is almost wholly pleasure travel. That is to say, it is composed of natives of Europe of the class which is not revolted by the hardships of a steerage passage, who yet have so prospered in this country that they can afford to strike work for months together for the purpose of taking holidays in their old homes and among their old neighbors. One returning immigrant of this kind is a more effective advertisement of the attractions of America than could be devised by all the agents of steamships and railroads. No matter what he may say in the old country about the new. His mere presence there as a "tourist" would be a sufficient answer to all the discouraging things he might say about the country in which he has thus prospered.

ENEMIES OF MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The cause of municipal reform has no more dangerous enemies than those who oppose such a modification of the excise law as will grant local option on the subject of Sunday selling. The talk among Republican politicians is of making the excise law more stringent when the Legislature meets, and especially of increasing license fees and reducing the number of saloons. We have no fault to find with the proposition for a higher license fee or tax, and the number of saloons is greater than is desirable. But there has been no sign of any demand for greater restrictions upon the liquor traffic, and there have been unmistakable indications in this city of a demand for relaxing the Sunday prohibition of the present law.

Mr. WARNER MILLER seems to plume himself upon his "courage" and foresight in knocking the maintenance-of-the-Sunday-law plank into the Republican platform, and to take credit therefor for the large party victory that came after. But it required no courage for a representative of rural Republicans to cater to their prejudices, and it did require more than PLATT or LAUTERBACH possessed to oppose MILLER'S narrow-minded declaration.

But the one palpable injury done by the Warner Miller policy, or by what some people call Rooseveltism, in this city was the set-back to the cause of municipal reform which was unquestionably produced. It was not so serious as it would have been if the fusion ticket had actually represented reform, but it went far enough to give new life and courage to an unregenerate Tammany. Now, unless effect is to be given to the public sentiment of this city on the Sunday liquor question before another municipal election occurs, there is great danger that municipal reform will be utterly wrecked and Tammany fully restored to power, and hence we say that those who oppose the plan of letting the public sentiment of the city settle the question are the worst enemies of reform.

This is no mere question of "Sunday beer," as it is sometimes contemptuously called, nor is it simply a personal-liberty question. It is a question of home rule, of the right of the city containing one-third of the population of the State and paying four-ninths of its taxes to have a voice in the determination of a matter that concerns the comfort and well-being of its own people. It is not a temperance question, nor a Sunday-observance question, for neither temperance nor Sunday observance is promoted by the present law, and it is not the business of public authority to promote them by statutes of repression. It is a question of the right of the people to rule in their own concerns, but more than that, it is a question whether the whole management of municipal affairs shall be subordinated to the policy of Sunday prohibition with the certainty that such a course will bring defeat to both.

Perhaps PLATT and MILLER and Republican legislators may not care for the cause of municipal reform, and may think that the party will not suffer by insisting upon their narrow policy, but it will certainly suffer in this city and in other communities of similar sentiment, and its rural preponderance will not long outweigh the growing opposition in the cities. The minority population of the State cannot control very long in a matter in which it invites a contest with the majority population. If this is to be made a contest between city and country, the stronger power will win as soon as the issue is squarely made.

MR. MAX SILVERSTEIN, the expressman who has just been sentenced to nine months in prison for driving furiously along Third Avenue and incidentally disfiguring for life a woman whom the wheels of his wagon passed over in their rapid course, will have time in which to realize that pedestrians have a few rights which even persons so important as he are expected—vainly in most cases—to recognize. Some day, if this and other cities ever become civilized, those rights will be clearly defined and rigorously maintained. At present, one crosses a crowded street at his peril, dodging between the tails of carts and the heads of horses as best he can. For a driver to turn aside or slacken speed for anybody on foot is a phenomenon so rarely seen that when it does occur the astonished object of such a courtesy feels something ludicrously like humble gratitude. Of course, this state of affairs is utterly wrong, in reason and in law, for both say to the man or woman about to cross a street, not, "Get over if you can," but, "Your right is exactly the same as that of the man with a horse, and neither has a right to endanger the other or needlessly to inconvenience him."

On the drinking-horn presented to ANTON SEIDL Wednesday night is this inscription: "Das Trinkhorn nehmet, mit Muth und Wein wonnig gefüllt." One of our most esteemed contemporaries translates these words: "Take the drinking-horn joyfully, filled with meat and wine." That would certainly be a combination Wagnerian and heroic, but we doubt if even Herr SEIDL will ever have Muth enough to try it.

Something more than an apology was due from the young lawyer who, when dragged from in front of a rapidly moving cable car, caused his rescuer to be arrested and taken before a Police Magistrate on a charge of assault. It is little to the purpose that when his anger at being unceremoniously seized by a stranger had finally given place to appreciation of what a service the stranger had rendered, the man whose life had been saved was profuse in the expression of regrets, and that he explained his own outrageous conduct by claiming to be the victim of an ungovernable temper. People whose tempers are really ungovernable ought to be in insane asylums; but many who pretend to be so afflicted usually find their powers of self-restraint quite large enough for all practical purposes in cases where immediate and adequate punishment will follow an exhibition of unreasonable irascibility. It was wholly undeserved leniency that permitted this strange incident to close without a trial that would certainly have ended in an award of damages to the man arrested and humiliated for doing his duty with promptness, skill, and courage.

MECHANICAL DEVICES AND DESIGNS

The Supreme Court to Pass upon the Distinction Between Them.

From The San Francisco Call.

John Hammond's patent infringement suit in the Federal courts against the Stockton Agricultural Works, involving his double-ender street car patent, is now to go up to the highest judicial tribunal.

His attorney, John H. Miller, has filed a petition for a rehearing before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and a motion to have certain puzzling questions of law sent up to the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Hammond received his letters patent in September, 1891. The cable cars on the California street system were of his design, and the double-ender cars on the Mission and Kearney Streets electric system were also made by him. He either has a patent or he has not, and he wants to know for a certainty.

According to a decision by Judge McKenna of the Circuit Court he has not, and Judge McKenna's decision has just been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The counsel for Mr. Hammond thinks Judge McKenna mixed up his law in that decision, hence the motion to have the questions involved sent up to the Supreme Court.

It will be the first time the august body of jurists at Washington will have had to pass upon the distinction between a "mechanical device" and a "design." Judge McKenna held substantially that the Hammond patent was simply an aggregation of designs already patented. Mr. Miller's opinion is that "design patents stand on a different basis from mechanical patents, that different rules of law apply to them, that only a minimum amount of the inventive faculty is necessary in producing them, and that they stand very nearly on the same plane as trade marks and copyrights." His contention is, therefore, that the courts should deal more leniently with design patents, and not apply the strict rules of law that Judge McKenna did.

The five questions he is anxious to have the Supreme Court pass upon are: Is there any difference in character between the inventive faculty displayed in producing a "mechanical device" and that displayed in producing a "design"? Should the same rules apply to the determining of a suit involving a "design" as one involving a "mechanical device"? What is the proper test by which to determine the presence or absence of the inventive faculty? Did John Hammond display an exercise of the inventive faculty? Is the Hammond patent valid or invalid?

Councilmen of Madrid Indicted.

MADRID, Nov. 28.—In consequence of the charges made by the Marquis Cabrinana indictments have been found against fifteen members of the Municipal Council. Important and scandalous revelations are expected.

PICTURES AT THE LOTOS CLUB

Early Italian and Gothic art, represented by twoscore examples, forms the basis of the opening exhibition of the present art season with the Lotos Club. These pictures have been brought together and arranged by Henry T. Chapman, Jr., who is deserving of much credit for his trouble and the judgment displayed. Guests may spend an instructive, entertaining hour in the study of the work of these early men with great profit.

It is doubtful, however, if the general public will appreciate at their full worth these canvases, many of which are singularly naïve and beautiful, for they represent beginnings in art, early phases full of meanings, of promises, and of vague groupings by men of great seriousness and honesty of purpose, though in many cases hampered and restricted by convention, by tradition, and by the limitations of the epochs in which they lived.

As far as practicable the paintings have been hung in groups by schools, a wise measure, and one that enables the visitor to take in at a glance the characteristics of each set of workers, to note their manner, their technique, and general mode of procedure. To those who will take these men seriously, who will inquire into the purposes that actuated them, and who will endeavor to analyze the compositions, or go oberly into the single figures, much may be learned. Some of the examples bear the same analogy to modern work or to the later Italian, Dutch, and Flemish masters as does in a literary way the poetry of Geoffrey Chaucer and John Gower to the writers of more recent times.

One may trace the style, the manner, the inspiration of famous painters directly through various masters back to some of these men whose works hang at the club, and get at the very fountain head. Look, for example, at the really fine bottle (cell, "Holy Family," (2,) and observe the great distinction of the work, or, earlier still, note the Albert Durer, a "Hunting Scene," (23,) representing Maria of Burgundy and her husband, the Emperor Maximilian I. The curiously composed and marvelously painted panel, if examined with attention, will reveal a wonderful knowledge of drawing, painting, and grouping of human figures. The modeling of the faces, the delineation of the drapery, the arrangement of the personages, are all skilfully executed, all done with a naïveté most attractive. It is almost like a bit of simple melody by Bach or Handel in comparison with the elaborations of productions by men of more modern times.

Earlier still is a group of the Byzantine school, credited in the catalogue to early Italians, and all by unknown men. These are still more naïve—no other word quite suggests the work—and are more primitive in the rigidity of draperies, the stiffness of the lines, and the archaic treatment of heads and hands. To this is added the richness of gold, the elaboration of jewels, and the over-adornment of the times. But spite of all, we may see the terrific seriousness, the mighty struggle for truth, the stupendous desire to work out the problems according to the best lights of the workers. The canvases carry conviction, they give evidence of honest purpose thoughtfully striven for, and they are the work that the best men study to-day with no little advantage.

Of early landscape work there is an important Claude Lorraine, at one time in the Secretan collection. It is called "An Italian Seaport," and is a most worthy example by the great Frenchman. A Canaletto of St. Mark's, Venice, is delightful, possessing excellent quality of color. A head ascribed to Titian, (31,) evidently a fragment cut out of a picture, has force and strength, both of color and drawing, while flanking either side of the picture are four examples of Gothic art, all of interest, though none approaching the great Nuremberger.

A study for a fresco by Tiepolo is done with vigor, and in a broad, big way, wherein the arrangement of the figures is highly decorative. There are two Guido Renis, "Death of Mary Magdalen," (7,) and "Head of a Madonna," (30,) and a Caracci, (17,) all attractive. There are unknown canvases of the different schools unnecessary to mention here, perhaps, though each in its way is of interest as giving an insight into the various manners of painting, the points of view, and the intellectual groupings of the craftsmen of days gone by that, to thinking spectators, will appeal very strongly.

The pictures may be seen by card, Monday and Tuesday afternoons of next week being set aside as "ladies' days." There will be a reception on Saturday night for men, as is usual.

ART NOTES.

—With the December number is begun a new volume of the Magazine of Art, the nineteenth. This publication occupies a unique position, and stands quite alone among the art papers in the English language. The present number is unusually attractive, both as regards letterpress and illustrations. Edmund Gosse continues his interesting essays on the "Place of Sculpture in Daily Life," F. G. Kitton writes of "Some Portraits of Sir Walter Scott," with which there are pictures after Sir Edwin Landseer, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir H. Raeburn, and Sir W. Allen; there are some not too interesting sketches by Charles Burton Barber, the letterpress by Harry Furniss, and, almost the most interesting paper in the magazine, "Prof. Herkomer and His Pupils," by M. P. Jackson. Many of these pupils show great talent. The full-page plates are "Country Cousins," by Jean Aubert, and "The Silver Thames," by Francis Walker. In all the various departments the usual high standard is maintained. (New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company, 31 East Seventeenth Street.)

—A. C. Howland, unlike La Fontaine's "Cigale," which sings all the Summer long and finds itself quite destitute when the Winter weather comes, makes pictures of his annual outings. There are this year a dozen, the attaching charm of which makes one envy the artist his models—"Springtime, Morning," "The Path by the River," at Williamstown; the "Old Mill," at Williamstown; "A Wayside Cottage," "Evening on the Hoosic," "Morning on the River," scenes of Manchester, Vt.; the campus at Ithaca, farmhouses, cool brooks, tall trees through which the air sighs, old women making bright spots with the red triangle of their neckerchiefs on their backs, in green or brown paths. There are views of green color, hardly tinted with tender tones, of low Autumn skies whereon every branch has its individuality; of leaves sprinkled with clearness, as if Venetian lanterns were hanging among them. In one the light makes the shades vivid, gives a roundness to the gold greenness of trees and a superb elegance to the litheness of poplars. All the pictures were painted simply, sincerely, with love, and win one by their miniature delicacy, trait by trait, after their composite beauty has made its conquest.

—The Bridgeport Public Library is now holding an exhibition of artistic posters. A clever design by F. W. Bolande appears as an advertisement of the show, and this is done in the prevailing manner of heavy blacks, scroll work, and astonishing drawing and arrangement. The second annual exhibition of pictures in oil, water color, and pastels will be held from Jan. 25 to March 15, 1896. No commissions will be charged on sales, everything will be fully insured, and the library will defray all cost of transportation. No more than four pictures will be received from any one artist.

—Pictures for the Boston Art Club must be sent in by Dec. 15, consigned to Williams & Everett, 190 Boylston Street. There will be prizes of $2,500, $1,500, and $1,000. The judges who will make these awards are Henry C. Angell, Frank Duveneck, Henry Thouron, James S. Inglis, and Frederic P. Vinton.

—Henry Mosler, having returned from his outing in the Catskills, is settled at his studio in the Carnegie Building, where he shows the results of his trip in two important pictures, painted entirely out of doors. One large canvas is entitled "Grinding the Scythe"; the other is "A Rustic Cupid."

—The Fairmount Park Museum, in Philadelphia, has recently acquired, by purchase from the Blakeslee Gallery of this city, two examples of early Englishmen. One is a portrait of Col. MacDonald, by Raeburn, lately shown at the exhibition of Scottish masters at the Grafton Galleries, in London, and the other is a fine landscape by Gainsborough.

THE ANARCHY IN TURKEY

Sultan's Antiquated Principle of Dividing in Order to Reign.

ASININITY OF PUBLIC SUBMISSION

Young Turkey Party Has Not the Force or the Ability to Renovate the Empire.

HOW THE TROUBLE BEGAN AT MARASH

Terrible Scenes of Cruelty, Murder, Destitution, and Utter Helplessness Recorded at Erzeroum.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.—Discussion of the reasons for the present frenzy of slaughter in Turkey seems a waste of time. There are the natural Turkish ferocity, the oppression of the Armenians, the Sassoun massacres, and the revolutionary movement inextricably mingled with it all; there are the wrath at English interference, and the vague spectre of purely religious fanaticism urging the Turk to proclaim war on all Christians. The elements of the strife are already known. The reason for all the horrible events that have shocked the world is the Turk and his four centuries of denial of civil rights to his Christian subjects. But in dealing with Turkey, generalizations are certain to be partial and misleading.

The Turk is not merely and universally the brute that he sometimes seems to be. During these very horrors of the last few weeks, plenty of instances have occurred where Turks have saved Christians at great personal risk, and have suffered punishment for it, too. The only Turks arrested for their acts in the Constantinople massacre were those who harbored Armenians and refused to give them up to the mob. The Governor of Geiveh, in the district of Nicomedia, stopped the massacre of Ak Hissar by throwing himself alone between the Moslems and their victims when bullets were flying as in a battle; and the next week he was removed from office by order of the Sultan, and is now eating the bread of repentance at Constantinople.

At Trebizond, when the infuriated mob, having pillaged all the Armenian shops in the city, made a rush for the Armenian villages on the mountain side, a Turkish village opened its doors to the Armenian fugitives and its men went out and drove off the marauders from the Armenian houses, so that in one village, at least, the Armenians found their houses unpillaged after the storm passed. There are good Turks besides the dead Turks. Win the confidence of a Turk of the class which has seen something of the world, which has a smattering of education—the censors will not permit more than a smattering if they can help it—and which has read some of the better French literature; ask his views on current events, and you will receive enlightenment of the eyes.

There is a fundamental principle of Turkish statesmanship in internal affairs, to which are ascribed nearly all of the abnormal monstrosities of the present administration. From the first the sole principle has been "Divide the people whom you would govern." From this principle arises the fabric of dual government by which the Palace discredits the Porte before the people by overthrowing with hasty decrees sent out independently decisions of the Ministry taken carefully and promulgated with the Sultan's approval.

Under this principle the highest functionaries are constantly insulted and humiliated in having to endure ignoble and incapable clerks or secretaries placed close to their persons solely to worry them and to spy upon them. Under this principle the governing power has labored during five years past to maintain between the various sections of the population enmities which in all the rest of the world are dying out carefully teaching for this end to the Moslem peasantry that their worst enemies are their Christian neighbors, whose prosperity tends to give them control of the country.

This principle places the police as a barrier between Turk and Christian, as a skeleton at the feast in all large social functions among Turks by themselves, or among Christians by themselves, and as a veil with its censorships and prohibitions between the subjects of Turkey and the interests and aims, the culture and progress of all the other nations of the world. Numbers of the Turkish people have suffered under the use made of this principle, fortified by religious precept, to defend the interests of a throne built on a system inimical to order and to industry, and to the national security. Are not fair to exclude them from any share in any progress we Turks think of the cause of the epidemic of bloodshed and rapine and outrage which is now sweeping over the empire, to destroy the real springs of life with the evil in destroying the Christian industry and the intellectual class as if you should tell you of the wizardry and the witchcraft of the alchemists who used to suppose that if with some incense or pestiferous and fetid odors they could drive away the evil spirit from the house and every object which had not been first fumigated by special edict of his Majesty the Sultan.

But it is a great mistake to speak of the great majority of Turks within and without Constantinople who long for the deposition of the Sultan as a party. They agree in the one desire, but in nothing else. There is no unity, no organization, no leadership. And it must be added that there is little spirit of self-denial and less idea of fixed principle aside from discontent, to transform the throngs of individual grumblers into a compact organization. And there is no courage of conviction, so far visible, to elevate any among them into leaders. Some there are who wish the Armenian revolutionists; some have seized upon the notion of demanding separately a Parliament and Constitutional Government; some think to restore Murad V. to the throne; some to do away with two or three of the brothers and raise a younger one to the Caliphate.

Others there are who have taken eagerly the idea carefully circulated in all these years that all will be well if the Christians of the empire are first made way with, or at least stripped of their property and power. This section of the malcontents can hardly be called of truth a portion of the young Turkey party, but, with its eager adoption of the idea of reform by the sword and torch, it is the force now most to be feared by the Sultan and the palace party. All less violent members of the crowd that clamor for a change seem to be reduced to inertia, appalled by this appeal to fanaticism and by the tremendous energy of cunning by which the Sultan ferrets out all schemes to attack him.

They hopelessly declare that he was born three days before the devil, and it is useless to try to circumvent him. The educated, gentlemanly, but somewhat effeminate youn Turk is a charming man to meet in society, but he nas not the qualities, intellectual, moral, or physical, which fit him to become a savior of the empire. He will continue to rant against the tyranny, cruelty, and corruption that have befouled the Turkish name. He will in a kindly way interfere now and then to save Christians from butchery. Possibly he may become some day desperate enough to hurl a bomb which will end the question, or to join a mob that will sweep all before it. But he is not the man to risk his life for liberty and justice, or to endure long the strain of following unflinchingly a great aim. The "young Turkey" party is a symptom, not a delivering force.

When a Turkish ship of the model of four hundred years ago, high of poop and round of bow, is coming down the Bosphorus, it often happens that she becomes unmanageable among the currents at the mouth of the Golden Horn. She will drift toward vessels lying at anchor, or threaten to wreck herself upon some projecting point of quay. Then a strange spectacle delights the eyes of him who is there to see. Every man of the crew of thirty or forty begins to bawl orders to his mates respecting the action to be taken.

Some will rush in on the Captain, unbraiding him and gesticulating as if they were about to throw him overboard. Others will brace around the yards or let go sheets and lower sails and hoist them again at the most unexpected moment and upon the spur of some passing conviction. In the moment of crisis there are forty Captains, and not one of them in command of more than a limited section of the ship. Meanwhile the Captain is bawling as loud as any, cursing, arguing, giving orders which no one obeys, and seeming to rend his clothes in despair. But he keeps firm hold of the helm and seeks to make the best of the various strange predicaments into which he is brought by the energy of his panic-stricken crew. At length some one takes a notion to let go the anchor, and if 'kismet' is favorable, the danger of disaster is averted, and the Captain has time to take a leisurely survey of the situation, and to find means of bringing his ship to the place where he was to have been tied up.

It is always a marvel that these vessels reach their moorings without greater loss than the temper of the ship's company. Something of this nature is now going on in Turkey. The various discordant voices and violent efforts which attract our attention threaten ruin because no one principle guides them. A cheerful willingness exists to throw the Captain overboard; the turmoil is sure to result in some damage; it may end in terrible disaster. The one thought to be made prominent in such a case is that if the safety of this ship and its passengers, and especially the safety of the neighboring vessels is to be secured, it must be by some combined effort from outside. The only hope of escape from being involved in some way in the ruin of Turkey is from the powers to drop dissensions among themselves, and to control her course by irresistible united action. Risk of intrigue and of war, of course, involved. But European war is certain to follow a policy of non-intervention which merely postpones the assumption of control now sure sooner or later to be forced upon Europe. The following is a copy of a letter from the Rev. L. O. Lee of Marash, under date of Oct. 30; to Mr. Peet and Mr. Terrell. The cablegrams to our telegram came promptly Sunday morning, the 27th. The next day came a telegram to the same effect from Mr. Barnham, the English Consul at Aleppo. We are safe and comfortable. The Government has given us repeated assurances of its protection, and the barracks near are ordered to look after us. Not a sign of danger has been seen near us, although we live on the outside of a Muslim suburb, with open country beyond.

Beginning of Trouble at Marash.

"On the evening of the 24th an altercation occurred between an Armenian or two and a Muslim, who was killed. While the company was returning from the burial its members attacked some Christians, and all Christian shops were instantly closed. The streets were soon filled with people threatening and swearing (Muslims) and ready for rough work. That evening the wealthiest and most prominent member of the Protestant community was killed by a mounted man and killed. Attacks in and out of the city, beatings, &c., were continued for four or five days. Thus far seven are known to have been killed, but many more will die of wounds. We do not go out into the streets.

"On the 27th a party of soldiers, with provisions for Zeitoun, were attacked by people from Alabash, near Zeitoun, and a Major and some of the men were killed. This excited the city still more, and more violence ensued. The region is under martial law. Much robbery is carried on. To-day there are signs of abatement in the general excitement, and not so many armed men are seen in the streets.

"An official told us to-day that some time before the outbreak Mr. Terrell informed the Grand Vizier that our lives were in danger. As no warning was given us, we speculate. Please to let us know."

The following is the text of the appeal recently referred to by cablegram last night:

"If ever there was a case of human suffering which appealed to human hearts and hands for relief, such a case is presented by the quarter of a million women and children and aged men whose bread-winners and employers have fallen suddenly by violence all over Turkey in Asia, and all whose possession of their very clothing has been stripped from them. Trade is prostrate; villages, and even cities, are in ruins. As the cold of Winter comes on, multitudes must die unless help comes speedily. If it would come now, both sufferers unless the case is taken up as an urgent demand of humanity by influential men and with the approval of our own Government. European powers and peoples seem unhappily unresponsive to this appeal. But our people can furnish the money and our officials express the confidence that they reach the needy, local character of the missionaries have always done their best to show the commercial character of the Armenian desire for autonomy, and the futility and wickedness of all violent measures. As a result, mucdeed forbearance and long suffering, very widely misunderstood and unjustly charged with fostering sedition. But they will gladly do all in such subordinate shares under responsible and accredited leadership in any work of relief which the fellowship with the largest charity, in the way of Christian sympathy and help, will warrant. Let us not forget that this is the very time when to neglect to relieve will be to incur responsibility which will be visited in the future. We do not think it necessary to enlarge upon the details of the suffering, but we respectfully refer to the letter of Dr. Dwight, who, with provisions for Zeitoun, were attacked by people from Alabash, near Zeitoun, and a Major and some of the men were killed. This excited the city still more, and more violence ensued. The region is under martial law. Much robbery is carried on. To-day there are signs of abatement in the general excitement, and not so many armed men are seen in the streets.

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HOW TO RELIEVE THE SUFFERERS.

"As far as we can learn now, the Armenians gave no cause for the massacre at the time when it began. It was evidently a prearranged affair. It began all over the city at the same moment. The bugle sounded and the soldiers began. They said at first: 'No harm to women and children,' but soon they forgot those bounds. A soldier whom I saw declared that the order was given by the Porte. Persians who have come in to-day say that Passin Plain is destroyed.

"Sunday, Nov. 3.—Please appeal for assistance for the people, who are sitting naked and hungry in this province, and have no refuge, as the Sassoun remnant had, amongst a people that had not gone through the massacres. I doubt if any district has escaped. I could write more, but have not time. We have forgotten reform, for there seems nothing to reform. The last report of the killing is that 6,000 were buried to-day in the Armenian cemetery."

SUFFERING IN ARMENIA

Distressing News Received by the Armenian Relief Association.

PEOPLE OF VAN IN TERRIBLE STATE

Enormous Sums Demanded as Taxes and if Payment Is Not Made Death or Imprisonment Follows.

Mrs. Madeline Cole of South Kensington, London, who is Treasurer of the Women's Armenian Relief Association in England, has just communicated to the Armenian Relief Association most distressing news from Van, Armenia. The suffering described was witnessed by Mrs. Cole's correspondent, who, in company with an English gentleman, has been visiting during the last few months eight out of the fifteen districts of the Van Vilayet, or division, and three of the districts of the Bitlis Vilayet, and in doing so has covered nearly 600 miles on horseback. The correspondent says:

"We returned from our trip only three days ago, having been able to visit the districts known as Moks, Kavash, Spargerd, Khezan, and Gargar, the last three being in the Bitlis Vilayet. The shortness of the time and the urgency of the case will allow the recital of but a few facts noted during this thrilling journey through one of the wildest parts of Eastern Turkey.

"Moks is a very mountainous section of the south of Van; 25 by 30 miles embrace its entire area. It is practically one deep valley with two smaller valleys branching out from it, and contains 86 villages, with a total of 1,000 families, of which 600 are still Christian, in spite of forcible proselyzing, extermination, and emigration. The narrow valley is occupied by as many as 50 Kurdish Beys (feudal chiefs) and 20 Aghas, (petty lords,) to say nothing of their horde of retainers. The Armenians are worse than slaves to these cut-throats and robbers, for they are denied even the ordinary rights of humanity. They are sold among the Beys and Aghas as marketable commodities, and are treated as a cruel man might treat the animals that faithfully serve him. To all that goes on in this remote corner the Government nods approval, and even goes so far as to prod up the Kurds when their acts seem to lack spirit and energy.

"Spargerd is also an extremely mountainous district, lying due west of Moks. On arrival there we were informed that we were the first Europeans to tread foot there. As we entered the village where we were to spend the night, the signs of joy manifested at our coming were unmistakable. Some even shed tears of joy at seeing us. The poor, half-naked children, catching the contagion of the hilarious excitement, danced about us in glee. Women prayed where they stood, and reverently made the sign of the cross.

"In these high valleys, from 8,000 to 9,000 feet above the sea, the crops are very scanty and do not at all suffice the people for Winter use, so that each year the oxen and many of them to disperse during the Winter and earn what they could obtain in the cities on the southern plains, in Persia, and in the Caucasus. But for three years the Government has not allowed them to leave their villages. In the meantime the enormous sums demanded for taxes have been made larger and have been collected by such methods of torture as would tax the Western world to imagine.

"The poor Armenian, whose purse is empty from harvest to harvest, is periodically attacked by official hounds known as tax collectors. The money demanded for taxes must be paid, the alternative being death, or, what is worse, imprisonment in a Turkish hell. In vain does the despairing man plead for mercy; in vain are the tears and entreaties of the mother and children. They are only answered by cruel blows and curses. Their few sheep are sold to Kurds for a fraction of their value; utensils, carpets, and even their scanty bedding are snatched up, and, if these are not enough, the very clothing on their backs is stripped off. Then they are driven away.

"I have myself entered houses where absolutely nothing remained except a few earthen pots, and in these houses a few years ago want was unknown. Even destitute widows are not spared. Hundreds of such are walking the streets of Van to-day in search of a crust of bread.

"The sad truth is that this part of Armenia was never in a worse condition. In the city a very thin veneer of better things is to be seen; but in all the villages, and especially in all the outlying districts, the villainous process of exterminating the Christians is going on at a frightful rate. Adding cold winter now almost here will increase the suffering a hundred-fold, and the prospect is too horrible to contemplate.

"Those who for months have been pleading that something might be done to relieve these poor villagers are in duty bound to say that even if political help comes at this eleventh hour, for many, at least, it will be too late. To some of them death already comes as a welcome release. Others have gone out from their desolate homes to return no more, while thousands who cannot escape, being deprived of everything, even to the last handful of flour, are huddled together in their wretched cots to await the end. Only a few days ago we passed from one village to another. We stood by the roadside, aghast and tongue-tied, as the pitiful procession began to move. Leading the way was a man wildly dashing into the air with his hands and uttering unearthly yells. Behind him came a woman, the picture of utter despair, bending under the load of her two children and some bedding, while from time to time she gave vent to heart-rending shrieks. Following her were two children, one a little girl of about 12 years, carrying a baby brother, and the other a little boy, perhaps 8 years old, who was driving before him a cow, the only thing left to the family. Behind these came others, all bearing some burden, and all uttering cries of grief. Many of the children were entirely naked, and all were thinly clad. Some of the women carried their aged parents on their backs. Others were dragging along sick relatives who were unable to walk. Behind all came a man who was driving a few sheep and goats. Every face was pale with hunger, and every eye was red with weeping. Never shall we forget as long as we live that procession. It was the first European to tread foot there. As we entered the village where we were to spend the night, the signs of joy manifested at our coming were unmistakable. Some even shed tears of joy at seeing us. The poor, half-naked children, catching the contagion of the hilarious excitement, danced about us in glee. Women prayed where they stood, and reverently made the sign of the cross.

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SHEEP SHEARED IN TOWN

An Interesting Contest at the Live Stock Show.

SHORN OF FLEECE IN 17 MINUTES

Bigger Crowds See the Cattle, Poultry, and Flowers—The Messrs. Beard Win with Heavyweight Hunters.

Compared with the first half of the week, the holiday programme arranged by the Live Stock Society received a much more liberal patronage. The show has gone along amid varying fortunes, hindered by the weather until the sunshine came on Wednesday, and it is still rather too much of a novelty to catch the pleasure seekers of the metropolitan district. It was evident at an early hour yesterday that the tide of popular opinion had begun to turn in favor of this unique exhibition, and Madison Square Garden took on more life than had been seen since society and the horse said, "Au revoir, but not good-bye" some ten days before.

In addition to the improved attendance the management had additional cause for satisfaction when Secretary Thomas H. Terry received the following letter:

1,901 Madison Avenue, Nov. 28, 1895.

Dear Mr. Terry: While the attendance at the live stock show which you have so ably organized may appear discouraging, you must bear in mind that the now famous horse show also had its difficulties when first started.

The New-York public needs what you have prepared for its education as well as enjoyment, and recognition will surely follow perseverance in the direction you are working.

As to quality and arrangements, it easily ranks as the best ever held in this part of the country.

New-York is always slow to indorse anything new, but it never fails to ultimately recognize real merit.

I remain, very truly yours,

AUGUST BELMONT.

Even as Mr. Belmont's message of good cheer was gladdening the hearts of the Directors, the sight of a small, but steady, stream of women in smart gowns and their well-groomed male escorts caused additional rejoicing. The very novelty of the show caused the most listless visitor to awake to its merits, and a tour of the underground stables proved a source of continued surprise to the uninitiated. One bright-eyed young damsel who was taking in everything exclaimed, as she saw the preparation for the competition in the class for the Aberdeen-Angus herds:

"What care those men take of the cattle! There is one fellow rubbing down that fat cow with a chamois skin, and, see! there's another polishing off that black giant with a piece of silk."

This Scotch breed with their rugged black coats and hornless heads, resemble a school of animated giant torpedos as they flie in and out of the inclosure. The gradual taper from head and buttocks to their ample equators, indicates their capacity to take on flesh second only to the mammoth Herefords. After a number of classes for these bulky beef producers had been passed upon, the fat Shropshire sheep, much like the Southdowns in appearance, claimed attention. Then the Yorkshire swine had a few short innings, followed by a general parade that lasted till everybody had gone home for luncheon or the midday Thanksgiving feast.

There were more cattle judging and parading early in the afternoon, but the sheep-shearing contest was the special attraction before the evening recess. Seven experts in this line entered for the three prizes, the time of the operation and the quality of the work being taken into consideration. These modern gladiators just entered the small pen containing about a dozen sheep, and selecting the ones best suited for shearing, deftly propelled them to the platform in the centre of the ring. Each man had a style that was all his own in the method of handling the submissive victims, all of which seemed as limp and helpless as if they had just been slaughtered. At the end of twenty minutes Daniel Taylor of Allamuchy Stock Farm, Millbrook, had snipped off the last bit of wool and started the unprotected sheep on a warming-up stroll over the tanbark. Five minutes later J. G. Hanmer of Mount Vernon, Ontario, had completed his task. The others were much slower, and nearly forty minutes had elapsed before the last fleece fell on the improvised table.

After a close inspection of all the work Taylor got the first prize of $10, Hanmer the second one of $5, while N. Gibson, who took thirty-seven minutes, but had done a neat job, received the third premium of $3.

A similar contest during the evening had six aspirants for the prize money and fame. Several of these had taken part in the afternoon competition, and this time the Canadian shearer, Hanmer, won over Taylor, the expert from Dutchess County. The New-York State man finished his sheep in seventeen minutes, just sixty seconds before Hanmer had released his placid bundle of mutton, but the latter had done the cleaner work. Gibson was again third, while one phlegmatic worker had so much to do when the others had finished that he was excused from further effort. The result was the release of a forlorn-looking ewe only half clipped, and about as attractive in appearance as the victim of an election bet who had agreed to come up with half a shave for one miserable day.

It was evident that if any of these nimble farm hands get sufficiently prosperous to become bondholders, they will prove more expert at clipping coupons than the millionaire fanciers who own the sheep that now engage their talents. After the subjects of the two contests had been robbed of their warm coats they became unusually animated, and furnished heaps of fun for the crowd. Finally, by dint of united effort on the part of the attendants, they were induced to return to the temporary fold at the southeastern end of the inclosure. No sooner had they entered by the gate, when, presto! the leader of the flock slipped through the rail, and in a trice the others followed. The sudden reduction in bulk left them several sizes too small to be confined between the rails that had held them so securely a few minutes before.

The work of the collie dog that made his début on Wednesday was no better than on his former appearance. Indeed, one resolute ram defied the canine herder completely last night, and the exhibition ended in a triumph for the balky Southdown.

In the class for the best sample of butter in prints, J. B. Duke of tobacco fame won first prize, and for the produce of his Guernseys. Miss Iselin of New-Rochelle got second award, and $5 for her gilt-edged Jersey prints. Third prize, $3, went to E. M. & W. Ferguson of Fisher's Island, N. Y., and P. H. Robinson was commended for his exhibit. Though all the animals were supposed to be on hand and classified last Monday, there was another addition to the stock, that did not put in an appearance till yesterday afternoon. The newcomer is a heifer calf of the Dutch Belted variety, which O. D. Munn's nine-year-old cow, Mable of Orange, dropped about 3 o'clock. This infant representative of the strangely marked Holland breed has the same white sheet of hair that its ancestors possess. The sire is Mr. Munn's Prince of Orange, and the calf was promptly christened Society.

The contest for the middle and heavy weight hunters ended the long programme. As there were twenty-two entries to go over the stiff fences, and most of the horses proved very clever at the jumps, the valuable prizes were not decided upon till after 11 o'clock. The Messrs. Beard of Brooklyn captured first and third, with Perfection and Black Witch, respectively, "Dick" Donnelly handling the big mares in workmanlike fashion. P. F. Collier's strapping bay hunter, Ascetic, was good for second place, and Graylock, chiefly on account of his conformation, received the non-profitable white ribbon.

The flower show in the concert hall had many visitors, the superb array of roses being especially admired. P. J. Dougand and J. W. Withers, who did the decorating, have helped the general effect greatly by their artistic efforts. Wild smilax and palms were chiefly employed to make the room attractive. Most of the flowers, including those that were ticketed as prize winners, are to be distributed among the city hospitals.

Besides the exhibit in the ring of the Jersey and Holstein-Frisian cattle, along with several varieties of sheep, there will be shearing contests and sheep-dog trials. The big event, however, is at night, when six hunt and riding clubs will compete with three hunters each for the club championship prize of $500.

The awards:

CATTLE.

Class 33. Aberdeen-Angus; bulls three years old or over.—First prize, $40, D. Bradfute & Son's Rugby's Warrior.

Class 34. Aberdeen-Angus; bulls two years old. —First prize, $40, Goodwin & Judy's Blackbird Jim; second prize, $20, D. Bradfute & Son's Quinto of Meadow Brook.

Class 200. Grades or crosses; steers or heifers; one year old.—First prize, $30, E. Wright Allen's Knickerbocker; second prize, $20, E. Wright Allen's Prince of Sage; third prize, $10, S. R. Pierce's Blacksmith; highly commended, E. Wright Allen's Gotham.

Class 201. Grades or crosses; steers or heifers, calves.—First prize, $30, James McMahon's exhibit; second prize, $20, George O. Holcomb's exhibit.

Class 35. Aberdeen-Angus; bulls one year old.—First prize, $30, S. R. Pierce's Marquis of Woodlawn; second prize, $15, S. R. Pierce's Bells of Yes; third prize, $10, D. Bradfute & Son's Eric.

Class 36. Aberdeen-Angus; bull calves.—First prize, $30, Goodwin & Judy's exhibit; second prize, $15, D. Bradfute & Son's Leroy of Meadow Brook; third prize, $10, S. R. Pierce's Antelope Jim.

Class 37. Aberdeen-Angus cows; three years old or over.—First prize, $40, Goodwin & Judy's Zara IV.; second prize, $20, D. Bradfute & Son's Bonnie of Meadowbrook; third prize, $10, D. Bradfute & Son's Lavender of Meadow Brook.

SHEEP.

Class 136. Cotswolds; Flocks.—First prize, $20, George Harding & Son's exhibit; second prize, $10, Robert Miller's exhibit; third prize, $5, William Thompson's exhibit; highly commended, T. Hardy Shore's exhibit.

Class 137. Cotswolds; get of ram.—First prize, $20, George Harding & Son's exhibit; second prize, $10, T. Hardy Shore's exhibit.

Class 138. For best flock; to consist of one ram, any age, two ewes, two years old or over, and two ewes, one year old.—Prize, silver cup, value $50, George Harding & Son's exhibit.

CATTLE.

Class 38. Aberdeen-Angus; heifers two years old. —First prize, $40, D. Bradfute & Son's Lillian of Meadowbrook; second prize, $20, Goodwin & Judy's Miss Watson IV.; third prize, $10, D. Bradfute & Son's Bess of Meadow Brook.

SHEEP.

Class 139. Cotswolds; best ram, any age.—Prize, silver cup, value $25, George Harding & Son's exhibit.

Class 140. Cotswolds; best ewe, any age.—Prize, silver cup, value $25, George Harding & Son's exhibit.

Class 39. Aberdeen-Angus, Heifers One Year Old.—First prize, $30, D. Bradfute & Son's Bernice of Meadow Brook; second prize, $15, Goodwin & Judy's Zara V.; third prize, $10, Goodwin & Judy's Blackcap VIII.; highly commended, D. Bradfute & Son's Bertha of Meadow Brook.

Class 40. Aberdeen-Angus, Heifer Calves.—First prize, $30, Goodwin & Judy's Zara VII.; second prize, $15, Goodwin & Judy's Blackcap X.; third prize, $10, D. Bradfute & Son's Lady of Meadow Brook; highly commended, D. Bradfute & Son's Bonita of Meadow Brook.

Class 41. Aberdeen-Angus, Exhibitor's Herds.—First prize, $60, Goodwin & Judy's Blackbird Jim, Zara IV., Miss Watson IV., Zara V., and Zara VII.; second prize, $30, D. Bradfute & Son's Zaire V., with Lavender of Meadow Brook, Lillian of Meadow Brook, Bernice of Meadow Brook, and Lady of Meadow Brook; third prize, $15, Goodwin & Judy's Rugby's Warrior, with Rosebud Theta, Daisy Magna, Blackcap III., and Blackcap X.

Class 42. Aberdeen-Angus, Breeders' Herds.—First prize, $60, Goodwin & Judy's Blackcap King, Zara V., Blackcap VIII., Blackcap X., Zara VII.; second prize, $30, D. Bradfute & Son's Gay Eric, with Bernice of Meadow Brook, Bertha of Meadow Brook, Bonita of Meadow Brook, and Lady of Meadow Brook.

Class 43. Aberdeen-Angus, Get of Bull.—First prize, $40, Goodwin & Judy's Blackcap King, Zara V., Blackcap X., Zara VII.; second prize, $20, D. Bradfute & Son's Zaire V., with Lillian of Meadow Brook, Bernice of Meadow Brook, Bertha of Meadow Brook, and Lady of Meadow Brook.

Class 44. Aberdeen-Angus; Produce of Cow.—First prize, $40, Goodwin & Judy's Zara IV. and Zara V., out of Zarilda; second prize, $20, Goodwin & Judy's Blackcap VIII. and Blackcap King, out of Blackcap X.; third prize, $10, D. Bradfute & Son's Bonnie of Meadowbrook, with Bertha of Meadowbrook, and Bonita of Meadowbrook.

Class 45. Aberdeen-Angus; Herds Consisting of Bull, Any Age; Two Cows Three Years Old or Over, and Two Heifers Two Years Old.—Prize, silver cup, value $100, Goodwin & Judy's Blackcap King, Zara IV., Rosebud Theta, Miss Watson IV., and Daisy Magna.

Class 47, Aberdeen-Angus; Best Cow, Any Age.—Prize, silver cup, value $50, Goodwin & Judy's exhibit.

Sweepstakes.—Class 203, Best Steer of Heifer Two Years Old; Any Breed or Grade.—Prize, $100, S. P. Pierce's Rusty.

Class 204, Best Steer or Heifer Calf, Any Breed or Grade.—Prize, $100, Thomas Clark's Juno.

Class 202, Best Steer or Heifer Two Years Old; Any Breed or Grade.—Prize, $100, J. G. Robbins & Son's Tidy Girl.

Class 205, Best Steer or Heifer in the Show.—Prize, $150, J. G. Robbins & Son's Tidy Girl.

SHEEP.

Class 119, Oxfords, Rams Two Years Old or Over. —First prize, $20, John C. Williamson's exhibit; second prize, $10, George McKerrow's Heythrope Prince II.

Class 120, Oxfords, Rams One Year Old.—First prize, $20, George McKerrow's Gillett's Home; second prize, $10, Duvall & Taylor's exhibit; third prize, $5, George McKerrow's Arkell ram.

Class 121, Oxfords, Ram Lambs.—First prize, $20, George McKerrow's Lord Darlington; second prize, $10, George McKerrow's McKerrow; third prize, $5, John C. Williamson's exhibit.

Class 125, Oxfords, Flocks.—First prize, $30, George McKerrow's exhibit; second prize, $15, George McKerrow's exhibit; third prize, $10, John C. Williamson's exhibit.

Class 126. Oxfords, Get of Ram.—First prize, $30, George McKerrow's exhibit.

Class 127, For Best Flock, to Consist of One Ram, Any Age; Two Ewes Two Years Old or Over, and Two Ewes One Year Old.—Prize, silver cup, value $50, George McKerrow's exhibit.

Class 122, Oxfords, Ewes Two Years Old or Over.—First prize, $20, W. A. Shafor's exhibit; second prize, $10, George McKerrow's Lady Ischester; third prize, $5, John C. Williamson's exhibit.

Class 123, Oxfords, Ewes One Year Old.—Second prize, $10, George McKerrow's Lady Darlington; third prize, $5, John C. Williamson's exhibit.

Class 124, Oxfords; Ewe Lambs.—First prize, $20, George McKerrow's Lady Darlington; highly commended, W. A. Shafor's exhibit.

Class 124, Oxfords; Ewe Lambs.—First prize, $20, George McKerrow's Lady Heythrope II.; second prize, $10, George McKerrow's Lady Heythrope I.; third prize, $5, W. A. Shafor's exhibit; highly commended, John C. Williamson's exhibit.

Class 128, Best Ram, Any Age.—Prize, silver cup, value $25; George McKerrow's exhibit.

Class 129, Best Ewe, Any Age.—Prize, silver cup, value $25; W. A. Shafor's exhibit.

SWINE.

Class 185, Small Yorkshires; Best Boar, Any Age. —Prize, silver cup, value $25; Bascom & McMurray's exhibit.

Class 184, Small Yorkshires; For Best Herd, to Consist of One Boar, Any Age, Two Sows Over One Year, and Two Sows Under One Year.—Prize, silver cup, value $50; Bascom & McMurray's exhibit.

Class 186, Small Yorkshires; Best Sow, Any Age.—Prize, silver cup, value $25; Warren Heustis & Son's Belle Bilton.

SWINE.

Class 175, Small Yorkshires, Boars, One Year Old or Over.—First prize, $20, Bascom & McMurray's exhibit; second prize, $10, Warren Heustis & Son's Hilton; third prize, $5, Warren Heustis & Son's Ed Smith.

Class 176, Small Yorkshires, Boars, Six Months Old and Under One Year.—First prize, $20, Warren Heustis & Son's Dandy; second prize, $10, Bascom & McMurray's Haste; third prize $5, Bascom & McMurray's Crested Knight; highly commended, Warren Heustis & Son's Clifford.

Class 177, Small Yorkshires, Boars, Under Six Months.—First prize, $20, Warren Heustis & Son's Arthur E.; second prize, $10, Bascom & McMurray's Rosedale J.; third prize, $5, Warren Heustis & Son's Lord Belmont; highly commended, Bascom & McMurray's Play Boy.

Class 178, Small Yorkshires, Sows, One Year Old and Over.—First prize, $20, Bascom & McMurray's Mirth; second prize, $10, Warren Heustis & Son's Lady Clay; third prize, $5, Bascom & McMurray's Queen Cassie; highly commended, Warren Heustis & Son's Belle Bilton.

Class 179, Small Yorkshires, Sows, Six Months Old and Under One Year.—First prize, $20, Warren Heustis & Son's Mary L.; second prize, $10, Bascom & McMurray's Pauline B.; third prize, Bascom & McMurray's Profile; highly commended, Warren Heustis & Son's Not Often.

Class 180, Small Yorkshires, Sows, Under Six Months.—First prize, $20, Warren Heustis & Son's Merry Maiden, second prize, $10, Bascom & McMurray's Fannie; third prize, $5, Bascom & McMurray's Jennie; highly commended, Warren Heustis & Son's Brown Bessie.

Class 181, Small Yorkshires, Boar and Three Sows, Over One Year.—First prize, $30, Bascom & McMurray's exhibit; second prize, $20, Warren Heustis & Son's Hilton, with Belle Bilton, Lady Clay, Lady Clay's sister.

Class 182, Small Yorkshires, Boar and Three Sows, Under One Year.—First prize, $30, Bascom & McMurray's exhibit; second prize, $20, Warren Heustis & Son's Dandy, with Mary L., Not Often, Merry Maiden.

Class 183, Small Yorkshires, Four Swine, Get of Same Boar.—First prize, $30, Bascom & McMurray's exhibit, (judging so close that three judges were in council on the award;) second prize, $20, Warren Heustis & Son's Clifford, Arthur B., Lady Clay, Not Often; third prize, $10, Warren Heustis & Son's Dandy, Lord Belmont, Belle Bilton, Mary L.; highly commended, Bascom & McMurray's exhibit.

Class 187, Small Yorkshires, Four Swine, Produce of Sow.—First prize, $30, Bascom & McMurray's exhibit, (judging so close that three judges were in council on the award;) second prize, $20, Warren Heustis & Son's Clifford, Arthur B., Lady Clay, Not Often; third prize, $10, Warren Heustis & Son's Dandy, Lord Belmont, Belle Bilton, Mary L.; highly commended, Bascom & McMurray's exhibit.

HUNTERS.

Class 3, Middle and Heavy Weight Carriers, up to over 165 pounds, to hounds, conformation and quality to count 50 per cent., performance over fences to count.—First prize, $200, F. D. & J. R. Beard's br. m. Perfection, 16 hands; ridden by R. Donnelly. Second prize, $100, P. F. Collier's b. g. Ascetic, 16.3 hands; ridden by J. Blute. Third prize, $50, F. D. & J. R. Beard's blk. m. Black Witch, 16 hands; ridden by R. Donnelly. Highly commended, Miss G. R. Pomeroy's gr. g. Graylock; ridden by W. Murphy.

For the flower show there was an exhibit specially reserved for Thanksgiving Day. It included new carnations and roses, the display of the latter being pronounced one of the best ever seen anywhere. The awards made in this department on Thursday were as follows:

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Best Six Vases of Twelve Blooms Each, Distinct Varieties.—First prize, Dailledouze Brothers, Flatbush, L. I.

Best Six Vases of Six Blossoms Each, Distinct Varieties.—First prize, Dailledouze Brothers, Flatbush, L. I.

Best Twelve Blooms, White.—First prize, Dailledouze Brothers, Flatbush, L. I.; second prize, John H. Taylor, Bayside, L. I.

Best Twelve Blooms, Pink.—First prize, Dailledouze Brothers, Flatbush, L. I.

Best Twelve Blooms, Yellow.—First prize, John H. Taylor, Bayside, L. I.; second prize, Dailledouze Brothers; third prize, Joseph E. Brown; gardener, George H. Hale, Bellport, L. I.

Best Twelve Blooms, Red.—First prize, Dailledouze Brothers, Flatbush, L. I.; second prize, G. B. Winslade, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Best Twelve Blooms, Bronze.—First prize, G. B. Winslade, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Best Twelve Blooms, Any Other Color.—First prize, G. B. Winslade, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Best Twelve Varieties, One Flower Each.—First prize, Dailledouze Brothers, Flatbush, L. I.; second prize, Joseph E. Brown; gardener, George H. Hale, Bellport, L. I.

Best Twelve Japanese.—First prize, Joseph E. Brown; gardener, George H. Hale, Bellport, L. I.

Best Twelve Anemones.—First prize, G. B. Winslade, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

CARNATIONS.

Best 50 Blooms, White.—First prize, Joseph Towell, Paterson, N. J.; second prize, H. Weber & Son, Oakland, Garrett County, Md.; third prize, Charles Fesenecker & Son, Jersey City.

Best 50 Blooms, Light Pink.—First prize, Dailledouze Brothers, Flatbush, L. I.

Best 50 Blooms, Dark Pink.—First prize, C. W. Ward, Queens, L. I.; second prize, H. Weber & Sons, Oakland, Md.; third prize, Charles H. Allen, Floral Park, N. Y.

Best 50 Blooms, Scarlet.—First prize, H. Weber & Son, Oakland, Md.

Best 50 Blooms, Crimson.—First prize, Cottage Gardens, C. W. Ward, manager, Queens, L. I.

Best 50 Blooms, Variegated.—First prize, Joseph Towell, Paterson, N. J.

Best 25 Blooms, New Seedling.—First prize and certificate of merit, John N. May, Summit, N. J.

ROSES.

Best 12 Blooms, American Beauty.—First prize, William H. Young, Clifton, N. J.; second prize, L. A. Noe, Madison, N. J.

William Bayard Cutting Silver Cup Offered for the Best 25 American Beauties.—Awarded to L. A. Noe, Madison, N. J.

Best 12 Blooms, American Belle.—First prize, John Burton, Wyndmoor, Philadelphia.

Best 12 Blooms, Bridesmaids.—First prize, Charles H. Hagert, gardener A. R. Sampson, Summit, N. J.; second prize, John H. Taylor, Bayside, L. I.

Best 12 Blooms, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.—First prize, H. Weber & Sons, Oakland, Md.

Best 12 Blooms, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan.—First prize, John H. Taylor, Bayside, L. I.; second prize, Frank L. Moore, Chatham, N. J.

Best 12 Blooms, Meteor.—First prize, John H. Taylor, Bayside, L. I.; second prize, Frank L. Moore, Chatham, N. J.

Best 12 Blooms, Niphetos.—First prize, L. M. Noe, Madison, N. J.

Best 12 Blooms, Pearl des Jardins.—First prize, John H. Taylor, Bayside, L. I.

Best 12 Blooms, "The Bride."—First prize, John H. Taylor, Bayside, L. I.; second prize, Frank L. Moore, Chatham, N. J.

Best 12 Blooms, Any Other Variety.—First prize, H. Weber & Sons, Oakland, Md.

Best Collection of Roses.—Silver cup, valued at $50, awarded to John N. May, Summit, N. J.

VIOLETS.

Best 100 Blue.—First prize, William G. Saltford, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; second prize, Wood Brothers, Fishkill, N. Y.; third prize, Thomas Devoy & Son, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Best 100 Single.—First prize, F. Supoit, Philadelphia.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Best 100 Sprays.—First prize, Julius Roehrs, Carlton Hill, N. J.; second prize, Carl Jurgens, Newport, R. I.

SPECIALS.

Carnations.—For best display, silver cup awarded to Cottage Gardens, (C. W. Ward, manager,) Queens, L. I.; certificate of merit awarded to Dailledouze Brothers, Flatbush, L. I., for display of carnations, and also to John N. May, Summit, N. J., for collection of new carnations.

Special prize awarded to J. E. Brown, (gardener, George H. Hale,) Belport, L. I., for display of Poinsettia pulcherrima.

Programme for the Day.

10 A. M.—Judging Holstein-Frisian cattle and Southdown sheep.

11 A. M.—Judging grade and cross-bred wethers.

2 P. M.—Judging Jersey cattle and championship for fat wethers.

4:30 P. M.—Sheep-shearing contest.

5:30 P. M.—Sheep-dog trial.

8 P. M.—Special exhibits.

9:30 P. M.—Grand parade of prize winners.

9:30 P. M.—Judging club championship for hunters—seven teams, of three horses each, in competition for the grand prize of $500, six hunt clubs being represented.

ROCKAWAY HUNT MEET.

Golf Tournament Started After a Good Ride to Hounds.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Nov. 28.—Spring-like weather and an unusually attractive programme were the two agents chiefly responsible for the large attendance of the members of the Rockaway Hunt Club at their club at Cedarhurst to-day. The programme consisted of a hunt, a luncheon, and two golf contests.

The cross-colurtry run was one of the most enjoyable, best attended, and successful of the season. The start was made at 11 o'clock from East Rockaway, with Rene La Montague, master of the hounds, Elmer Stevens, huntsman, and George Howard, whip. Just before starting on the long trail the Rockaways were joined by Mr. H. L. Herbert, Mr. Roby, and Mrs. Adolph Ladenburgh of the Meadowbrook Club from East Rockaway. The trail led through Oceanside to the pumping station at Rockville Centre, where a check was encountered. Two hundred yards to the north the scent was again taken up and followed to the Kennedy Farm, at Hempstead, when another check was met.

The unerring scent proclivities of the pack with little loss of time picked up the trail again on the Hadden property, where the number of huntsmen was augmented by the presence of Mr. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Hadden, Mr. Hayes, and Richard Ladenburgh. After running through the Hadden and Kernochan properties, the trail led southward to Freeport, where it ended. The distance traveled was about fifteen miles, and was made in one hour and three quarters.

Among the Rockaway huntsmen were William A. Hazzard, Richard Carlo Francke, M. S. and E. L. Burrill, Tompkins Mackelvain, P. S. Pillott, Henry B. Case, Rene La Montague, Elmer Stevens, N. Rath, Miss Mary D. Rand, and Miss Stevens.

A number followed in handsome turnouts. Among these were Mrs. W. A. Hazzard, Mrs. W. H. Alden, Mrs. R. L. Burton, Mrs. M. S. Burrill, Mrs. Mackelvain, Mrs. E. L. Burrill, Mrs. Alfred Nellson, Mrs. S. P. Hinckley, Mrs. Austin W. Hard, Dr. Leopold Francke, and Miss Nellson.

Returning to the clubhouse, the members lunched, after which they put on their golf suits and played golf until dark. The first on the golf programme was the driving competition, the prize being awarded to the one making the longest and straightest drive, each competitor to have three trials. This was won by Talbot J. Taylor, his score being 167 yards.

After this came the three-day handicap tournament for the Colonel Bogey Cup. The competitors are A. H. Alden, Frederick Amy, Dr. F. Tilden Brown, Frank Ballard, Robert L. Burton, M. S. Burrill, Foxhall Keene, John D. Cheever, F. J. Winston, A. G. Hodges, E. E. Gwynne, D. Chauncey, R. T. Francke, Albert Francke, J. E. Cowdin, H. P. Robbins, E. L. Burrill, E. S. Goadby, J. C. Kilbreith, Rene La Montague, N. T. Lawrence, H. H. Poter, Jr., Elmer Stevens, E. K. Stowe, L. H. Francke, R. L. Henry, Russell H. Hoadley, T. J. Taylor, P. D. Poter, E. La Montague, J. Lawrence, P. S. Pillott, S. P. Hinckley, Clarence Clark, and A. D. Henry.

The object of this tournament is the beating of Col. Bogey's score of 41 points. The player equaling that or coming the nearest to it will be the winner.

A NEW ICE SKATING RINK.

Half an Acre of Ice to be Opened Next Month.

There will be opened to the public on or about Dec. 9 the new Ice Palace Skating Rink, at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, which, when completed, will be the largest natural ice skating rink in the world. The ice surface comprise about half an acre of perfectly smooth, dry ice, with a temperature of 40° on the rink and 70° around the galleries and lobbies.

When completed, this building will present one of the most entrancing sights in Gotham. The clear ice surface will cover an area of little over 20,000 square feet, affording facilities for some 1,500 people to skate at one time. The peculiar method adopted by Messrs. Allen and Clair, the architect and engineer, insures a perfectly dry, clear surface of the finest ice, which will be in smooth condition at all times no matter what the outside weather is. This magnificent pond is under cover in a vast room, the decorations of which will be a revelation to all beholders. The entire walls above the gallery and the roof are decorated in artistic effects—icicles, stalactites in ice and frost everywhere so natural as to be very deceptive—while studded around in all sorts of obscure places are brilliant electric lights.

Below the gallery proper the walls are paneled and treated in a delightful, warm tint with fine felt cloth, the whole being properly blended and harmonized in the most artistic manner. Every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of patrons has been carefully provided.

During the season skating carnivals in costume will be held, at which unique novelties will be introduced, together with fancy and expert skating exhibitions. Curling matches and other kindred ice games will be held.

Soldiers' Athletic Games.

The officers of the garrison at Fort Wadsworth, with their families and friends, turned out at an early hour yesterday morning, and at 9:30 gathered on the lower drill ground, in the fort, to witness games which were contested by the soldiers in the three companies now stationed at the fort. There were eleven events, with many entries, and all were well contested. The results were as follows:

Tug of War.—Seven men at 165 pounds, give or take 50 pounds per team; prize $10. Won by team of Battery D.

Potato Race.—Forty yards, potatoes to be placed 5 yards apart; prize $2. Won by Private Tobin.

Eighty-Yard Wheelbarrow Race.—Prize $2. Won by Private Giffin of Battery D.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Prize $2. Won by Private Long of Battery D.

120-Yard Hurdle Race, Six Hurdles.—Prize $2. Won by Private Long of Battery D.

Running High Jump.—Prize $2. Won by Private Long of Battery D.

Running Broad Jump.—Prize $1. Won by Private Long of Battery D.

Three-Legged Race, Eighty Yards.—Prize $2. Won by Privates Phiefield and McLees of Battery C.

Half-Mile Run.—Prize $3. Won by Private Long of Battery D.

Sack Race, Eighty Yards.—Prize $2. Won by Private England of Battery C.

Military Race, Full Equipments, 220 Yards, Knapsack Packed to Average Weight.—Prize $3. Won by Private Long of Battery D.

The officers of the course were First Sergt. Hogan, Sergts. Craft and Smith, and Corp. Barrett.

"PENNSY" 46, CORNELL 2

Big Crowds Witness a One-Sided Game in Philadelphia.

BROOKE'S TWO GOALS FROM THE FIELD

Cornells Scored Through a Fumble and Brooke Made a Safety—Ithacans Unable to Stop the Rushes.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—Philddelphia is football crazy to-night. The streets of the city are thronged with a crowd of enthusiasts cheering for their respective favorites in a wild, hilarious mood. The red and blue of Pennsylvania waves triumphant, for the eleven of that university not only defeated the strong Cornell team to-day, but snowed them under, scoring forty-six points by clean, hard football against two for Cornell. These two were due to fumbling by George Brooke, Pennsylvania's great full back.

Twice Cornell kicked and Brooke allowed the ball to get away from him. Both times Taussig, Cornell's clever little end rusher, secured the ball. The third time Cornell's kick carried the ball to Pennsylvania's eight-yard line. Brooke made the catch successfully, but in attempting to kick the ball in return, dropped it, and was compelled to fall upon it behind his own goal to prevent a touch-down. This happened in the second half. Pennsylvania had already scored twenty-three points against the Ithacans, so it affected the result in no way.

Seventeen thousand persons were present on the grounds. Accommodations were provided for but two-thirds of that number. The others found such satisfaction as they could standing around the board fence which surrounded the field. Had seats been provided for double the number they would easily have been occupied, as thousands of people, finding it impossible to secure any accommodations or even secure a glimpse of the men, turned away from the grounds and sought the various score boards about town for tidings of the game.

The red and blue of Pennsylvania was everywhere carried and waved triumphantly from the start of the game to the finish, for at no time was Cornell ever in the hunt. Pennsylvania's players entered the game resolved to retrieve the showing which they had made at Cambridge against Harvard. They placed their goal at 24 points. This they thought would be sufficient to demonstrate to the football world that they were capable of playing the game for which they were given credit prior to the match with Harvard. That they scored double this number is due not to Cornell's weakness by any means, but by the finest exhibition of football playing that has ever been given in this city, with the exception of Brooke.

Pennsylvania made one mistake. This gave Cornell the two points which they scored. With this single exception the Pennsylvanians never failed to execute the plays which they planned. They gained ground almost at will. They plowed through Cornell's centre, through her tackles, and encircled her ends. They took advantage of every fumble and every moment's hesitation. The great Brooke kicked as he had never kicked before, and his ends never failed to prevent even the slightest gain from resulting. They one and all tackled like fiends. An aggregate of Cornell's gains would not amount to 100 yards.

Three all occurred at the start of the game. When Pennsylvania's defense struck its gait not an inch could be made against them. Time after time runners were thrown for a loss, and time after time Cornell was compelled to kick. Wyckoff's kicks did them little good. In one run Brooke covered the distance of any two of them. He ran seventy yards through the entire Cornell team, assisted at each point by some Pennsylvania rusher. Gelbert and Minds made several runs of thirty yards or more in length. The credit for these does not belong in any sense to them, but must be given to the magnificent interference which the men formed on all occasions, and the beautiful exhibition of team work given.

Bull was the first down the field on kicks, tackling everywhere. Wharton and Woodruff secured every runner who reached the ends. Farrar and Wagonhurst tackled time and again behind the line, while Gelbert and Dickson repeatedly and completely broke up Cornell's interference. Williams executed more than half the tackles, and Minds and Blair were always at hand when needed. Brooke had not one chance in a hundred to display his tackling ability.

As far as the offense goes Pennsylvania's guards plowed through the line in tandem interference for the runner, and carrying the ball. They led the interference around the ends. Minds, Blair, and Gelbert all followed them admirably, and little Dickson was in evidence frequently with the ball. Brooke ran beautifully in the open field and in close form interference, and kicked and caught well.

Pennsylvania scored the first touch-down two minutes after play started. Gelbert secured the ball on a fumble, and five plays carried it across the line. A second touch-down shortly followed, and a third time the ball was carried to the line. For the only time in the game Pennsylvania here lost the ball on downs. It was then kicked to the thirty-five-yard line, where Brooke made a fair catch and tried a goal from the field from a place kick. The ball went true and straight between the posts.

In the second half, Pennsylvania started off similarly, scoring in the first three minutes. Cornell then gained her safety. She would then kick off from that time on and the ball be kicked back. Pennsylvania would gain the ball on downs and carry it straight over the line. Once she carried it across and lost it on a fumble, losing a touch-down thereby. Four times in the second half touch-downs were scored, and with a half minute to play she carried the ball within fifteen yards of Cornell's goal and Brooke dropped a pretty goal from the field. Play had scarcely been resumed when time was called.

After the game, Laurie Bliss and Paul Dashiel stated that it was the cleanest game of football and the prettiest that they had ever seen. On but four occasions were fouls penalized, and at no other time was there an opportunity to find fault with the play of either team. Cornell played pluckily throughout, and deserves great credit for her game. In fact, a defeated team never deserved more commendation. Pennsylvania won the game strictly on her merits, and assumes thereby a position in the football world second to none.

The line-up was as follows:

Pennsylvania.	Positions.	Cornell.
Gelbert	Left end	Lyle
Wagonhurst	Left tackle	Fitch
Woodruff	Left guard	Freeborn
Bull	Centre	Schoch
Wharton	Right guard	Rogers
Farrar	Right tackle	Sweetland
Dickson	Right end	Taussig
Williams	Quarter back	Wyckoff
Blair	Left half back	Beecher
Minds	Right half back	Cool, Starbuck
Brooke	Full back	Richie, Young

Score—Pennsylvania, 46; Cornell, 2. Touch-downs—Minds, 4; Dickson, 2. Goals from touch-downs—Brooke, 6. Goals from field—Brooke; 2. Safety—Brooke. Linesmen—Cool, Starbuck, Richie, Young. Umpire—Dr. Paul J. Dashiel, Lehigh. Referee—Laurie Bliss, Yale. Linesmen—Charles H. Schoff and Marshall Newell. Time of halves—Thirty-five minutes.

INDIANS PLAY GOOD FOOTBALL.

Young Men's Christian Association Beaten by 16 to 4.

There was an uprising of Indians in the northern part of Manhattan Island yesterday afternoon. A band of eleven full-blooded warriors, with their war paint and feathers, attacked a band of men from the Young Men's Christian Association. Only one of the Indians was injured, and, after being attended to by the medicine man, was carried off the field, and his place in the battle was taken by another able-bodied man. When the combatants retired from the field at dusk, the Indians were declared the victors, and their war cries fairly startled the inhabitants of the peaceful island.

The Indians were from the Carlisle School, and their paint and feathers consisted of nose guards, head guards, pads, and other football paraphernalia. There were representatives of eight different tribes on the team, and their method of playing football rather astonished their opponents, and in the end the Indians won by a score of 16 to 4.

Pierce, the Captain of the Indians, a strapping big six-footer; Jameson, the right end, and Seneca, the high half back, belong to the Seneca tribe. Shanadore, Wheelock, and Metoxen are Oneidas. Rogers is a Chippewa, Lone Wolf a Kiowa, Hudson a Pueblo, and Cayoc a Winnebago.

They looked like Indians, too, in spite of their civilized football costumes, and the local team, too, looked something like the redskins as they danced about wrapped up in their blankets. About 1,000 paid to watch the game from the grand stands, and at least 5,000 had a good view from the bluffs and viaduct, for which privilege they were not taxed a cent.

The battle began at 2:30 o'clock. Capt. Pierce won the toss and gave the Young Men's Christian Association team the ball, the Indians defending the western goal. Vermilyea kicked off to the Indians' twenty-five-yard line. Pierce caught the ball, and ran back fifteen yards. Then the two teams closed up. "Right tackle over!" shouted Capt. Pierce. Irwin ran to the left

MR. REED STILL IS SILENT

Continued from Page 1.

geant-at-Arms, but it is understood well that he is willing to accept a lesser position. It is a question whether the Captain will be able to secure the office to which he now aspires. There are several candidates, among them Harry Smith of Michigan, who was Journal Clerk of the House in the last Reed Congress. He is a friend of Mr. Reed. Mr. Smith has said in the last few days that he is in the hands of his friends, and it has been the general impression that he would be placed back in his old place. The candidacy of Capt. McKee now makes the outcome of the matter somewhat doubtful.

The action of the Ohio delegation has caused much comment. The delegation indorsed Representative Grosvenor for Chairman of the Republican caucus, Capt. Joseph McElroy for Postmaster, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Lampson of Ashtabula County for Reading Clerk.

Representative Brown of Tennessee said this evening that Ohio had traded the Presidential vote of the South for the Postmastership of the House. In explanation of this remark, Representative McCall of the same State said:

"The Ohio people have been calculating upon getting the support of the Southern Republicans, and especially of Tennesseans, for the candidacy of Mr. McKinley for the Presidential nomination. After the action of that delegation in caucus, we propose to go back to our people and tell them just how things stand under the new arrangement which Mr. McKinley's friends have made for him."

CAUCUS OF SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

Eleven Representatives Decide to Vote Against the "Combine."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—A caucus of Republican members of the House of Representatives from the Southern States was held to-night to determine upon a course of action in connection with the organization of the House. Eleven members were present all through the caucus. It was said that in the course of the evening fifteen members were in the room, but when adjournment was reached but eleven members came out.

These were Willis of Delaware, Baker of Maryland, Linney of North Carolina, Anderson, Gibson, Brown, and McCall of Tennessee; Dovener of West Virginia, Evans, Lewis, and Colson of Kentucky. Senator Pritchard of North Carolina and H. Clay Evans of Tennessee took part in the conference by invitation. Representative Evans of Kentucky presided, and Representative McCall of Tennessee acted as Secretary.

A telegram was received from Representative Wellington of Maryland, stating that he was confined to the house by order of his physician, otherwise he would have been present.

The caucus was held behind closed doors, and after adjournment the several members answered all inquiries by saying that they were pledged to secrecy and positively refused to say anything concerning their action. They even declined to say whether or not any action had been taken. It was learned, however, that in the course of the meeting the situation was fully discussed, and in better temper than was displayed last night by the friends of Mr. Tipton, the Tennessee candidate for Doorkeeper, when they heard of the action of the Ohio and Indiana delegations.

It was urged by one of the speakers that the Southern members should go before the caucus Saturday night and ask recognition in the selection of one principal officer from the South, not for sectional reasons, but because of the gain of Republican members.

Another speaker advised meeting a solid column with a solid column, and in this spirit a resolution or motion was offered that the caucus vote to support Gen. Henderson for Clerk, E. A. Parker of London, Ky., for Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Tipton of Tennessee for Doorkeeper.

There was some question as to the wisdom of this course, but one of the members remarked that they might as well, even from the lowest point of view, act thus, for were they now to go to the support of the Mutt-Powell-Glenn combination they would get no "preferred stock"—it had all been issued. They would nail their flag to the mast and go down, if they must, with colors flying.

The proposition to vote for the persons named was agreed to, and the caucus adjourned.

The members from Southern States, including the ten from Missouri, upon the basis of the caucus to-night, are divided upon the Clerkship as follows: For McDowell, nine from Missouri, two from North Carolina; for Henderson, four from Tennessee, three from Kentucky, two from Maryland, one each from Delaware, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Missouri; unplaced, three from West Virginia, one from Virginia, one from Texas, two from Kentucky, one from Maryland, one from North Carolina.

While this caucus was in session a conference of Gen. Henderson's friends was being held in a neighboring hotel. Representative Cannon of Illinois, at its close said:

"There is no change in respect to the caucus to be held on Saturday night so far as we are concerned. Gen. Henderson's name will be presented as a candidate for Clerk, and we hope that he will be elected."

"And in case he should not be elected Clerk, his name will be presented for election as Sergeant at Arms?"

"No, Sir," with emphasis. "Gen. Henderson is a candidate for Clerk, and nothing else. We shall not be out of that field unless we have been whipped out by a vote in caucus, and we don't believe the other fellows are big enough to lick us."

REPUBLICAN SENATE CAUCUS.

It Is to be Held After Adjournment of the Senate Next Monday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Republican "steering" committee of the Senate, has issued a call for a caucus of the Republican Senators to be held immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, next Monday.

The question of the organization of the Senate, it is believed, is not likely to come up at that time.

The statement is made to-day that early in the session, possibly not until the Senators from Utah shall have taken their seats, the Northwestern Senators will present the name of A. J. Shaw of Spokane, Washington, for Sergeant at Arms of the Senate. Mr. Shaw has been Mayor and Postmaster of Spokane, and is said to be very popular in his section. There has been no conference of the Northwestern Senators, but most of them have taken up the name of Mr. Shaw and he probably will have their united support.

The Democratic "steering" committee of the Senate has not decided on a time for holding a caucus. There are but few Democratic Senators in the city. Senator Hill will not come to Washington until the middle of December. His lecture engagements will keep him employed until that time. The Dolph mansion, in Lafayette Square, which he recently leased, will be ready for occupancy by the time of his arrival.

NO MORE USE FOR "GREATER BROOKLYN"

League of Loyal Citizens' Journal Suspends Publication.

The publishers of "Greater Brooklyn," a journal issued weekly in the interest of the League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn—anti-consolidationists—has decided to suspend publication.

The officers of the league are W. H. Redfield, President; A. A. Low, Treasurer, and Thomas T. Barr, Secretary. B. F. M. Andrews was the editor and publisher of the paper.

Members of the league say the paper was suspended because it has filled its mission. There are now, they declare, 77,000 enrolled members of the league, who are opposed to consolidation unless the referendum clause is inserted.

The editor and publisher, B. F. M. Andrews, withdrew from the paper three weeks ago. He had been arrested by Anthony Comstock for violating the law by putting bicycles in various saloons to be drawn for by lottery. He, with others arrested at the same time, was fined $25.

Boys Who Robbed a Poor Box.

The police of the Vernon Avenue Precinct, Brooklyn, yesterday arrested two boys for having robbed a poor box in St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Willoughby and Lewis Avenues. The boys were Henry Leich, twelve years old, of 1,060 Myrtle Avenue, and Otto Barnett, twelve years old, of 886 Vernon Avenue. They opened the poor box by means of false keys. They obtained 14 cents.

THE STORY OF A HEN

Turned from a Tenement House, Went to an Alumnæ Association House, Now Barbet Has Her.

This is the story of a hen. If it was an ordinary country hen, the story would not be worth telling, particularly at this season of the year, when the thoughts of the Nation are engrossed with thoughts of a larger fowl which is admired from a practical standpoint.

The hen of this story, as far back as the story goes, was a resident of a New-York tenement house. It was the trouble in the tenement house that began the story of the hen.

Up on East Seventy-second Street there is a cozy little home that is in charge of the Alumnæ Association of the New-York Normal College. The Alumnæ House it is called, and members of the association occupy it and do a valuable neighborhood work. Besides the children who are taught to sew and cook there, are tiny tots who come daily to the kindergarten.

"Teacher," said a wee kindergarten urchin one morning, "my mother says don't you want a hen? She has one and it lays an egg e-every day. But the housekeeper won't let it go out into the yard, and she can't keep it any longer. Don't you want it?"

Of course, teacher wanted a hen, and Madam Biddy was installed at the Alumnæ House forthwith. The children measured and sawed and hammered and soon had a very nice little house for her in the yard. Then she became a valuable object lesson. She promptly laid an egg for the Alumnæ House people and they as promptly carried it to the kindergarten. Then the children sang:

Good mother hen sits here on her nest,
Keeps the eggs warm beneath her soft breast.

And the kindergartner showed them the egg and "good mother hen" became a reality to the little ones.

For several weeks Madam Biddy remained a resident of the Alumnæ House, when fate decreed that she must go forth again. She left a reminder of herself, however. Whether it was intentional or not no one knows, but before she left Madam Biddy, by means of industrious scratching, managed to get a grain of corn well buried in the ground.

If she was not a moralizing hen, she may not have known that this simple action would bear fruit, but it did. From that grain of corn grew up a cornstalk which bore an ear of corn large enough at least to show the children how an ear of corn looks growing.

That was after Madam Biddy went to Barbet. Barbet was a very nice little pupil of the Alumnæ House teachers, and when it was decided that the Alumnæ House was too small for all the work done there, and a small white hen, too, the hen was given to Barbet.

That is the end of the story of the hen. Barbet's sister says, "Barbet just loves that hen."

ROMANCE AT ELLIS ISLAND

Erring Husband and Wronged Wife United in True Melodramatic Style—A Pilgrimage of Thanks.

A bit of romance came to light yesterday at Ellis Island when Paul F. Williams and his wife visited the receiving station to thank Dr. Senner and Detective Peter Groden for having reunited them a year ago yesterday.

Williams is the son of a Scotch clergyman and an Eton graduate. He went back to his home at Edinburgh three years ago, and there married the daughter of a wealthy banker. Everything the young couple wanted they had, and their happiness was added to by the birth of a little girl. When a second child was born, a young Englishwoman was engaged as a nurse.

Trouble then began for Mr. and Mrs. Williams. Her father died and his fortune was found to have dwindled to hardly enough for their needs. Williams became infatuated with the nurse, and when his wife learned of it he fled to New-York.

The nurse at the same time went to London. A letter came from Williams to his wife in which he said he was out of money. The same mail brought a check to the nurse which got her to New-York, where she and Williams rented a flat.

Mrs. Williams borrowed enough money for a steerage passage to this city, and came seeking her husband. With the aid of Groden he was found, and the detective, under pretense of finding for Williams, who is a musician, a place as an orchestra leader, brought him and his wife together.

Mrs. Williams was taken to the flat where her husband and the nurse were eating dinner a year ago yesterday. Williams asked forgiveness of his wife, and the sight of her and the two children suffering caused the nurse to repent.

Williams since then has proved a good husband, and the pilgrimage of yesterday was made to express to Dr. Senner and Groden the gratitude he felt to be due them.

Last of the Centenary Celebrations.

From The Oswego Palladium.

The people of New-York City celebrated in becoming style the anniversary of the evacuation of that place by the British in 1793. Some of our exchanges, in referring to the matter, make the mistake of assuming that New-York was the last position held by the British in the United States. Fort Ontario, at Oswego, was not evacuated by the redcoats until thirteen years after they took their departure from New-York, it being held by them pending the final settlements between the two countries after the war. The centennial of the evacuation of Fort Ontario occurs next July. As this fort was the last one held by the British, the event takes on more than local interest, and if plans now being considered are perfected, the State and Federal Governments will join in our celebration.

THE "SHORT AD." PAGE.

Proverbs.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mabel, who is nine years old, is learning proverbs. The other day her mother heard her saying this: "Touch not, taste not, toss the cake and drink." After much wonder as to what the little girl had got hold of, it dawned on the mother at last that the original was: "Touch not, taste not intoxicating drinks."

A younger sister of Mabel, Hazel, aged seven, on her way home from school saw an old woman who seems to have filled the child with loathing, for when she came in she told about seeing the woman, and inquired anxiously if she should look like that when she was old. "No," answered her mother. Hazel was not satisfied, and asked if her mother was sure. Assured again, but still in doubt, the child said: "Well, mamma, dear, won't you please look it up in the dictionary?"

A Cautious Kentuckian.

From The Washington Star.

"No, Sir," said the Kentucky gentleman, "I will not go out in this rain unless I can find an umbrella, Sir."

"You are very careful of yourself for so robust a man."

"Yes, Sir. I have had a fact brought to my attention which makes me far more cautious in such a matter than I used to be. I have just learned that the human body is capable of absorbing water through the pores, and I don't care to take any more chances than the ordinary occasions of ablution, Sir, make necessary, Sir."

Work and Wages.

From The New-York Ledger.

Miss Jennie—Yes, mamma will pay $15 per month, and all you have to do is to mind a fine, big, healthy baby.

Mary Ann—Sure, mum, I got $18 in the last place, and the baby was very little and light, too.

Not Worth Mentioning.

From Harper's Bazar.

Violinist (proudly)—The instrument I shall use at your house to-morrow evening, Mein Herr, is over 200 years olt.

Parvenu—Oh, never mind that. It is good enough. No one will know the difference.

The Trustfulness of Youth.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

She—And you told me that it would ever be your aim to make my life naught but one of happiness. And to think that I believed you!

He—That's nothing. I believed it at the time myself.

Do You Mind Your Own?

From The Hartford Religious Herald.

One great trouble with this world is that nearly every one is trying to attend to some one's else business to the neglect of his own.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; best of references; last employer can be seen; no objection to the country. D. C., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; five years' best city references. L. R., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swiss girl as chambermaid and sewer; best references. E. F., care of Mrs. Fuchs, 435 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress, or can do general housework; best reference. Call, two days, 469 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—As chambermaid and do plain washing and sewing, or assist with children; has best personal reference. 3 West 45th St.

Cooks.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—By French couple together; wife is first-class cook in all branches, (equal cordon bleu;) husband as useful man; both competent and entirely reliable; ten years' highest references. Francois, Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping would like to secure situations for her cook and waitress, whom she can highly recommend; together or separate. Call, Friday and Saturday, present employer, 34 Park Av.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two highly recommended girls, together; one cook and coarse washer; other chambermaid and waitress. Call, Friday, from 10 to 12, at 21 East 42d St., basement.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as cook and laundress, and one as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. 247 West 30th St., McCaffery's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters; both competent and reliable in their duties; in private family; willing, obliging; excellent personal reference. First-class, Box 311 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; understands cooking in all branches; willing and obliging; best city personal references; wages, $30 or $35. K. M., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly neat German Protestant cook and laundress or do general housework; references; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook for lunch and dinner parties, or by day in private families. Mrs. Augusta Skoglund, 235 East 38th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; willing and obliging; best city reference. 208 East 38th St., Parker's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in private family; best city reference. 421 West 45th St., first floor.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook and laundress in small private family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference. L. M., 107 East 63d St.

COOK.—By a young woman to do cooking and plain washing; no cards. 172 West 58th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By woman as good plain cook; no objection to boarding house; reference. 501 10th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Work at home or day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel, or make into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; French; day or week; private families; first-class cutting, fitting, trimming, arrangements of dress; best references; terms moderate. 260 West 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, permanent place; highest city references. Artist, 152 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by day; in private family; terms moderate. 309 East 38th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting or resident governess; very successful with backward children. Successful, Box 175, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young Parisienne; music and drawing; best city reference. Governess, care of Mrs. Brunow, 300 West 96th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young woman as working housekeeper; bachelor or widower; no objection to children. Housekeeper, care of Mr. Nelson, 216 East 28th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By willing, neat German Protestant; good, quick general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By an experienced young girl as kitchenmaid for first-class family; best references; wages $18 to $20. 102 East 52d St., Oliver's bell.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid or chambermaid. B. E., 162 West 26th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; speaks English; understands hairdressing, dressmaking, and packing; best city references; would like family going to Europe or Mediterranean tour this Winter. Miss Boffard, 208 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; speaks English; experienced traveler, hairdresser; good packer, manicure; three years' reference from American. H. G., 116 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. C., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; speaks English; experienced traveler; hairdresser; good packer; manicure; three years' references from Americans. Mlle. Galland, 154 West 82d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; best city references; would like ladies going abroad. Miss Boffard, 208 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French person as lady's maid, dressmaker, and hairdresser; speaks English; good packer; city references. M. R., 187 West 55th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent woman; understands all her duties; best city references. E., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish lady's maid; experienced traveler, hairdresser, masseuse; best city references. G., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; competent dressmaker, packer, traveler; city or country; good references. 224 East 52d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent hairdresser; good dressmaker and packer. Maria, 243 West 39th St.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid or seamstress. Can be seen, for two days, at present employer's, 47 East 53d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; assist at chamberwork; in private family; city or country; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; first-class reference. 915 Lexington Av., near 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Plain washing and ironing and assist with chamberwork; references. Kelleher, 556 West 43d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Experienced in any kind of sickness; now disengaged, with hospital training; physicians' and families' references; terms moderate. 301 West 43d St., care Smith.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge; understands all bottle feedings; excellent city references; city or country. Thompson, 415 West 46th St.

NURSE.—By a Swiss young person in a private family as nurse with grown-up children; five years' Paris reference. Francfort, Box 345 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge of infant or child; good seamstress; best city reference. 134 West 28th St., third floor.

NURSE.—By North of Ireland Protestant as nurse to children; good sewer. Call at present employer's, from 9 to 12 A. M., 45 5th Av.

NURSE or MAID.—By young French girl as nurse or maid. Write to present employer's, Elise De Encretas, 724 5th Av.

NURSE.—By a first-class nurse, to take entire charge of bottle baby; best references. 235 East 29th St.

NURSE.—For lady or gentleman; trained in massage; 11 years' references. M., 144 West 62d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a first-class parlormaid or chambermaid; will assist with washing; best city references. 157 East 33d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—In private family; fully competent to take charge of dining room; salads, wines, flowers, carving, &c.; best city references. D., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; or would assist with chamberwork if necessary; best of references. 127 West 46th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young North of Ireland girl as a first-class waitress in a private family; would assist with any other work; best of references. 401 Park Av.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in a private American family; can carve and make salads; best city reference. M. A., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady desires situation for waitress of good character and experience. Call, Friday morning, until 12 o'clock, at 8 West 10th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes situation for a competent waitress who has lived with her five years. Apply, two days, 710 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By competent Swedish waitress; has the best city references from former and late employer. 257 West 32d St. Jackobson.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as waitress or chambermaid. 172 West 58th St., present employer's; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; can serve all courses, make salads, and carve; best of reference. 231 East 34th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUSE.—A massage graduate returned from two years in Europe will continue to treat ladies at their residences. Miss Otth, 123 Clinton Place, Room 6.

MANICURE.—Miss Helene, 216 7th Av., near 23d St., Bell 1.

OFFICE WORKER.—Not afraid of hard work; good penman; moderate salary. Penman, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Not afraid of hard work; good penman; references. Box 175, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; competent; private family; well recommended for dinner parties and cleaning silver; sober and industrious; willing and obliging; age, 33; first-class city references. E. G., 224 West 33d St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a highly recommended young man in a private family; first-class city and country personal references, James, 303 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in a private family; where parlormaid is kept; understands his duties thoroughly; good city references. Paul, 17 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—By a young man, German, 24, as butler or second man in private family; city or country; best references. Karl Naehrlich, 1,120 3d Av., store.

BUTLER.—By a single-handed butler or as second man; by young Englishman; thoroughly competent; good references. H. J., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent man; best references as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; two years in last place. T. G., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; where second man or parlormaid is kept; single; references as to ability, sobriety, honesty, &c. A. P., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; Swiss; single; age, 32; excellent references; will be highly recommended; city or country. S. P., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a steady, respectable man; up to his duties; Protestant; highly recommended from last place. B. B., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent, reliable man in private family; 11 years' best city reference; last family can be seen. J. S., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man; willing and useful; eight years' highest city recommendations; last employer will personally recommend him. M., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an English married man; age, 32; thoroughly competent and sober; nine years' best city personal references. C. T., 1,094 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By a competent colored man, with best reference, in a private family. B., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Private family; city references. G. K., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly competent, sober, and honest; first-class city references. Jean, 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Used to traveling; first-class city references. Charles Riechers, 585 Lexington Av.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—English; first-class city personal references. S., care Mr. Bolger, 708 Lexington Av.

BUTLER.—Just disengaged on account of the family not keeping house this Winter; the best of reference. K., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; or as second man; thoroughly competent; good references. H. J., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; good city references. Butler, 217 East 47th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Where second man is kept; well up with his work; excellent references. A. B., 32 East 12th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly competent young man; quick, clean, obliging; personal reference. Flynn, 877 6th Av.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly experienced in every respect; long New-York references. Jones, Grant Av., East 164th St.

Conchmen.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her coachman, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, between 10 and 12, at 8 East 12th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; honest, sober, reliable; good reference from last employer, who can be seen; city or country. E. Kearney, 209 East 56th St.

COACHMAN.—By respectable, honest man; thoroughly understands his business; best reference. P. T., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Any person needing a reliable coachman or useful man address J. Murphy, 204 East 37th St.

COACHMAN.—By middle-aged single man; first-class reference from former employer; honest and sober; capable and reliable. W., 665 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; first-class driver; city or country; best city reference. F. Wall, 649 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a single Protestant; good city driver; temperate; first-class city reference. G., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; experienced city driver; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish best references. 126 East 82d St.

Conchmen.

COACHMAN.—Experienced city driver; married; wife first-class seamstress; can cut, fit, and assist up stairs; several years' best personal city reference; city or country. A. B., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes situation for his coachman, Protestant, single, whom I can highly recommend in every particular as first-class coachman. L. M., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands his business and is not afraid of work; can give first-class city personal references. Conchman, King's stables, 58th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class references from last and former employers; good, careful city driver. Wm. C., 108 Pineapple St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent city references; temperate, obliging; moderate expectations. Industrious, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—With thorough, practical experience in all requirements; married; no family; excellent reference produced; strictly sober, attentive, careful. W. H., 4 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; thoroughly experienced; excellent city recommendations; temperate, obliging; stylish, expert driver. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young man as conchman and groom; best of city and country reference; present employer can be seen. T. D., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—Trustworthy, competent; care horses, harness, carriages, furnaces, pumps, floors; highest references. Howell, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for a thoroughly competent coachman who lived with him eight years; best personal references from present employer. 134 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; seven years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a young man as gardener; understands driving, care horses; good milker; first-class reference. Nixon, 152 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; can do any kind of work. Leon, 135 West 20th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—A lady wishes work for a competent man; can take care of furnace, wait on table, and care for gentleman's clothes, or do any kind of work. M. M., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET.—By an Englishman; can be well recommended; to travel or otherwise. G. P., Box 9, Scarsdale, N. Y.

VALET.—By a young Englishman; age, 28; 6½ years' reference; disengaged. J. J., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—To travel or otherwise; by a first-class Englishman; well recommended. Valet, 32 East 12th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—Cook, Protestant; good references required; $30. Apply, between 9 and 11 o'clock, Mrs. Drew, 842 6th Av.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY, ABLE-BODIED, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 30, citizens of the United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For full information apply to Recruiting Officer, 26 3d Av., New-York City, and 35 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The articles reviewing the

COURSE OF BUSINESS IN REAL ESTATE

which are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES each Sunday are admitted to be the best printed by any newspaper in the city. Every other newspaper copies or makes use of them in some way. The list of forthcoming Sales at Auction is

The Most Complete and Accurate Published.

All the noted dealers, speculators, and investors read THE SUNDAY TIMES. Isn't it worth while for the advertiser to cater to these readers? It pays to do so.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

43d ST., 20 EAST.—Rooms, with board; private baths; new management; references.

Furnished Rooms.

30 WEST 35th ST.—Comfortably furnished, newly decorated room; large closet; running hot and cold water.

125 EAST 25th ST.—A nicely furnished, sunny room in private house to rent reasonably to a permanent party; gentlemen only.

180 WEST 36th ST., OPPOSITE Marlborough.—Rooms, handsomely furnished; gentlemen only.

MADISON AV., 72—Two commodious, well-furnished rooms on second floor for rent, without board.

Excursions.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Tours will leave New-York at frequent intervals for Atlanta, with visits to Chattanooga, Washington, &c. Choice of routes. All arrangements made and hotel accommodations secured in advance.

Tours to California, Florida, Cuba, Mexico, the Rocky Mountains, the Yellowstone National Park, Yosemite Valley, Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Europe, including Russia, &c., &c., &c., season.

Independent Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning particular information desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 E. 14th St., Lincoln Building, Union Square, New-York.

Winter Resorts.

THE Jefferson,

Richmond, Virginia.

This Magnificent Hotel

Is now open for the reception of guests. A delightful

WINTER RESORT,

and a convenient resting place for Southern tourists.

AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers.

"IN SUMMER LAND."

Plant System Hotels,

SEASON OF 1895-96.

The Tampa Bay,
TAMPA, FLORIDA.
OPENS DECEMBER 7TH, 1895.

The Seminole,
WINTER PARK, FLORIDA.
OPENS JANUARY 15TH, 1896.
A. E. Dick, Resident Manager.

The Inn,
PORT TAMPA, FLORIDA.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
H. W. Foss, Superintendent.
New-York Office, 13 West 23d St.
D. P. HATHAWAY, MANAGER.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA,

Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable. NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.

Perfect Fall and Winter climate; beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R.R.

Mountain Park Hotel

AND COTTAGES, UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT AS SPRING HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS. W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

THOMASVILLE, GA.

PINEY WOODS HOTEL.

SEASON OPENS DEC. 28.
Hotel Annex Opens Dec. 1.

For circulars, etc., apply to F. A. Budlong, Windsor Hotel, "The Outlook," 13 Astor Place, N. Y., or

William E. Davies, Thomasville, Ga.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH.

THE LAKEWOOD.

NOW OPEN.

RATES: TRANSIENT $5 PER DAY; BY THE WEEK $25 AND UPWARD.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR SEASON GUESTS.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Late of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

The Laurel House
of Lakewood

NOW OPEN.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager, Lakewood, New-Jersey.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD

SUMMIT, N. J.

OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.
50 MINUTES FROM N. Y. CITY.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

PALMER HOUSE. NOW OPEN.
10TH SEASON. J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Autumn Resorts.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars via Penna. R. R.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands on Burnside and Andrews Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1895, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on Burnside and Andrews Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used now and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Andrews Avenue (as now proposed) distant northerly 154.35 feet from the intersection of a certain curve connecting the said easterly line of Andrews Avenue with the northerly line of Burnside Avenue; running thence easterly and at right angles with Andrews Avenue 278.45 feet to a point in the westerly line of Burnside Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northerly line of Burnside Avenue upon a curve to the right with a radius 230 feet, for a distance of 107.02 feet; thence again southwesterly, and still along the northerly line of Burnside Avenue, upon a curve to the right with a radius 1,920 feet for a distance of 200.91 feet; thence still along the northerly side of Burnside Avenue and upon a curve to the right with a radius 19.176 feet for a distance of 38.74 feet, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Andrews Avenue 154.25 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 19th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau..Lessees and Managers
GRAND OPERA SEASON.
Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
To-night, revival of Donizetti's opera,
LA FAVORITA.
Mmes. Mantelli, Bauermeister; MM. Ancona, Piancon, and Cremonini, (début.)
Sat. Mat., Nov. 30, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE.
Mmes. Nordica and Brema; MM. Ed de Reszke, Kaschmann, and Jean de Reszke. Conductor Seidl.
Sat. Ev'g, Nov. 30, second pop. Sat. night,
FAUST.
Mmes. Saville, Olitzka, (début;) MM. Plancon, de Vries, and Lubert. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sunday Ev'g, Dec. 1, second Sunday night concert.
Rivarde, (violinist,) Ancona, and Mlle. Brema.
Entire Metrop. Orchestra. Conductor Seidl.
Monday Eve., Dec. 2, Wagner's opera, Lohengrin.
Mmes. Lola Beeth, (début,) and Mantelli. MM. Ed. de Reszke, Ancona, and Jean de Reszke. Conductor, Mr. Seidl.
Wed. Eve., Dec. 4, Ambroise Thomas's opera HAMLET.
Mmes. Calve (first time here as Ophelia) and Mantelli, MM. Plancon, Maugulere, Castelmary, and Kaschmann.
TRISTAN UND ISOLDE (IN GERMAN.)
Th

LITTLE LEFT FOR RAIDERS

Places in the Prisons Come Under the Civil Service Law.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR SPOILSMEN

Ex-Congressman Weber and His Associates Cannot Reward Their Political Workers.

CAUSE OF THE ATTACK ON MR. LATHROP

Superintendent Assailed Because He Refused to Grant Demands of Politicians.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—The raid for prison patronage which the little coterie of Republican politicians living in the northeastern part of the State has made, even if successful, will net the raiders far less in the way of "spoils" than it would have done one year ago.

The civil service law has reduced political patronage of the prisons, and while the places under the prison management which are not under the competitive classification are enough to stimulate the cupidity of the present raiders, the provisions of the new Constitution form an effective barrier to any wholesale plundering of this sort.

It has been shown in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that there is politics—a hungering for "jobs"—behind the present attack upon Superintendent Austin Lathrop. Ex-Congressman John M. Weber of Plattsburg made a request, which in its tone was little short of a demand, for the "prison patronage" last year, before the new Constitution had brought the prison department within the scope of the civil service of the State. If his request had been granted, there might have been a quick transformation scene, by which the places "in the yards" at the Clinton, Auburn, and Sing Sing Prisons would have been taken by the ward workers and "leaders" for the various local Republican "bosses."

Superintendent Lathrop, however, refused to turn over the prisons to Mr. Weber, and as early as possible this year the prisons, as provided by the new Constitution, came under the civil service law.

The attempt has been made by the coterie of politicians referred to to bring about the removal of Gen. Lathrop. How much of the animus of the attack is due to a spirit of revenge for his refusal is not apparent, but it has been attributed in part to this.

Those officials who are charged with the management of the prisons speak in terms of unqualified approval of the working of the civil service law as applied to these institutions. It has made it possible for them to transact the legitimate business of their position without the annoyance of the office seeker, and as an appointee's position puts it on an appreciable basis to respect, they feel no hesitation in calling attention, and that loudly, to the fact that those who appear to be "spoilers" must possess qualifications other than the ability to get out votes. On this they have been able to fall back in the discharge of the important work in the direction of the prisons.

As to the number of positions which have been placed on the Civil Service Commissioner's books to be filled by competitive examination, the process of which is familiar to readers of THE TIMES, the number of appointments in the Auburn Prison. There are 40 places in the list, a total of 80. For these 160 candidates took the examination at the Auburn Public Library. There are 30 places in the Clinton Prison list, a total of 60. For these 120 candidates took the examination at the Clinton Public Library. There are 20 places in the Sing Sing Prison list, a total of 40. For these 80 candidates took the examination at Sing Sing.

Under Schedule A, which comprises places to which appointments may be made without examination, there are included the chaplains and the deputy wardens at Auburn, Clinton, and Sing Sing. Under Schedule B, which comprises places where the appointing officer has discretionary power to be limited to selecting the appointee from the list of eligible clerks, assistant clerks, stenographers, matron at Auburn, storekeeper at the Auburn Prison, superintendent of the industries, superintendent of construction for the building department, engineer and the architect and draftsman in the building department. There are in the list for the Auburn Prison 8 names, for the Clinton Prison 6, and for the Sing Sing Prison 7, a total of 21.

The positions in Schedule B are those to be filled by persons who, after a non-competitive examination, receive examiners' certificates that they have the qualifications for the duties of the place for which they apply. This includes the civilian and the machinists, the assistant matrons, and the foremen and assistant foremen of the many industrial department. These positions number, at Auburn, including the woman's department, 26; Clinton Prison, 7; Sing Sing, 17; a total of 50.

Schedule C includes all positions not specifically designated in Schedules A, B, or D or exempted by law, and thus includes the guards, the keepers, and, except for the deputy warden, those who are most intimately connected with the enforcement of discipline in the prisons. In this class are the greater number of prison employes—greater than in all the others combined.

These were the places which, were formerly regarded as the "spoils." Now appointments are made by selection from those who are graded highest as the result of open competitive examination. Within this schedule there are at the Auburn Prison including the woman's department, 110; at the Clinton Prison, 73; at the Sing Sing Prison, 97; a total of 280.

The examinations for positions in this last schedule were held as soon as possible after the rules were adopted by the Civil Service Board. Those who wanted places as guards were given examinations of a peculiar nature. They were intensely practical questions that were asked, based on the actual facts of prison management.

The applicants first passed a physical examination, for their duties required the use of muscle, which is not developed by any amount of mental gymnastics. These examinations were conducted by physicians. Anything that the applicant may have done in the way of carrying primaries or doing other ward work cut no figure with these very practical gentlemen as they made their examinations.

An applicant for the position of guard must be not less than twenty-one years old, and if he be not 5 feet 7½ inches in height he is rejected without further proceedings, as the rules prescribe that as the minimum height. The minimum weight at which an applicant may pass depends upon his height, according to the following table:

Height.	Min. Wt. Lbs.	Height.	Min. Wt. Lbs.
5 ft. 7½ in.	135	6 ft. 1 in.	155
5 ft. 8 in.	137	6 ft. 2 in.	160
5 ft. 9 in.	140	6 ft. 3 in.	165
5 ft. 10 in.	145	6 ft. 3 in.	170
5 ft. 11 in.	150	6 ft. 4 in.	175

Applicants are tested as to their eyesight, their hearing, their muscular ability, and general condition of health.

They are also tested as to their ability to read, to write, to spell, and in arithmetic, the latter including examples in numeration, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. The applicants are given a test as to their ability to perform what most people would put down as the simple task of counting. It has been found that this is not an easy thing for some people to do accurately. It must be done by the prison guards, and it must be done accurately and often. Several times a day the prisoners must be counted, and the count must be accurate, or there will be no end of trouble. The prisoners all have the same suits, and it is said that once in a while there is a man who cannot count men dressed alike as they pass out in a file. It is to these men what an attempt to many people to count the teeth in a fine comb would be. So the men are given a test at counting.

Their memories are tested to an extent. An oral order, such as might be delivered by their superior officers, is given to them, and after a period of time, such as might be required to go from one end of the prison yard to the other, the applicants are required to write it as they remember it.

They are also examined as to their ability to write from dictation.

Writing from dictation counts 1 point; handwriting, 2 points; spelling, 1 point; arithmetic, 2 points; writing from memory the substance of a verbal order, 1 point, and an oral examination, from which will be marked experience, general intelligence, and ability to execute orders, 3 points—all on a scale of 16 points for a total.

In the oral examination, to determine general intelligence, experience, &c., each applicant is questioned alone. Some of the questions are these:

"If you were on guard in the tinshop and a convict assaulted you, what would you do?"

"If a convict were found with a knife trying to attack a guard or a fellow-convict, what would you do?"

"If a force of ten convicts, acting in concert, mutinied, what would you do?"

"If you discovered a fire in any part of the prison just as the convicts were leaving their cells, what would you do?"

By the answers to questions of this general nature the ability of an applicant to do guard duty, provided he has the required physical qualifications, can easily be determined.

A TEA AND SALE FOR CHARITY

FOR THE BENEFIT OF HELPERS OF THE DESTITUTE.

Flowers and Fancy Articles to be Sold at the Waldorf To-day—A Bazaar Next Week.

A tea and a sale of fancy articles will be held in the handsome ball room of the Waldorf to-morrow from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M., for the benefit of the Helpers Devoted to Gratuitous Work for the Destitute Sick and Poor. At the convent of the Helpers, 114 East Eighty-sixth Street, a bazaar will be held from 2 to 8 P. M., on Dec. 2, 3, and 4.

Many women well known in society are interested in the tea and bazaar, which will be under the direction of Miss Leary, assisted by other ladies, and it is hoped that the patronage will be generous.

At the Waldorf to-morrow there will be flower, fancy, and tea tables. The flower table will be in charge of Miss Leary, Mrs. William Arnold, Miss Merrick, Mrs. T. C. T. Crain, and Miss Ada Clark. They will also be assisted by Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston and other well-known society ladies. Some of the coming debutantes of the season have volunteered their services to aid the good work.

A fancy table will be presided over by Miss Le Brun and Miss Cromie, assisted by Mrs. James Devlin, Mrs. Louis Dunaim, the Misses Faye, Mrs. H. L. Noi, Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Mrs. M. L. Sauvalle, Mrs. Emile Vatable, and Mrs. James Roble Wood. A number of very handsome articles have been promised, among them a valuable painting, by Miss A. Becket; a costly Spanish fan, a pair of valuable scones, a large doll, and many other things, artistic and valuable.

Mrs. S. A. Carroll, the Misses Carroll, and Miss Alice McConway have a fancy table. Ss also will Mrs. E. Sacchi, assisted by Miss Sacchi and Miss Alice Heller.

The tea table, always attractive, will be under the direction of Mrs. John Y. Boucier, Miss Rabore, and Mrs. M. Guion de Barll, assisted by Miss Boucier, Miss Fullan, Mrs. Thomas C. Smith, Mrs. Bruns, Mrs. Rignal D. Woodward, and Miss Wood. At this table this ladies will have a number of handsome fancy bags which are now so fashionable.

The bazaar will be under the auspices of the lady associates of the order, who are Mrs. William Arnold, Mrs. M. Guion de Barll, Miss Virginia Berthold, Mrs. John Y. Boucier, Miss Boucier, Mrs. Francis E. Burke, Mrs. Sarah A. Carroll, Mrs. T. C. Troy Chanler, Miss Ada Clark, Mrs. T. C. T. Crain, Miss Cromie, Miss Sarah Fullan, Mrs. Henry Hamilton, Mrs. F. H. Hinsdale, Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Mrs. J. Hayhurst, Mrs. F. E. Keller, Miss Leary, Miss Le Brun, Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Mrs. Scott Lord, Miss Natalie Merrick, Mrs. H. L. Noi, Miss Aurelia Picot, Miss Julia C. Rutgers, Mrs. Allen W. Ramsay, Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Mrs. James R. Soley, Miss Sarah Sands, Mrs. James R. Soley, Miss Julia A. Treacy, and Mrs. Emile Vatable.

The patronesses are Mrs. B. H. Bailey, the Misses Bannon, Mrs. De Barll, the Misses Busse, Mrs. George Buss, Miss Caesby, Miss M. A. Carroll, the Misses Combe, Mrs. Chris Delricks, Mrs. Frederick Dexter, Mrs. Chris Delricks, Mrs. Jesse Deseel, Mrs. Louis Dunaim, Mrs. Dr. Dyckman, Mrs. Fredrick Eelsen, Mrs. Benning C. Fisher, Miss Agnes Fitzsimons, Miss Gallagher, Mrs. Gallagher, Mrs. Miss Grace, Mrs. James J. Hagen, Mrs. Theodore Hancock, Mrs. Henry Hamilton, Mrs. Dr. Hennessy, Mrs. Fresco Kelly, Mrs. John Kelly, Mrs. Howard Kelsey, Mrs. Frederick Lemmle

Friday
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The New-York Times.

Part Two
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TRIP SOUTH TO ATLANTA

Some Things Presented to a New-York Business Man.

THE COUNTRY AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

What a Systematic Banking Plan Might Bring About to the Advantage of Producer and Manufacturer.

Comparatively few of the business men who went to Atlanta for the celebration of Manhattan Day at the exposition had ever before been south of Washington, or Richmond at the furthest.

The members of the party woke up about seventy miles south of Charlottesville on the morning after the first special train had left New-York for Atlanta. During the sixteen hours which followed, most of the men in the train kept a keen eye on the country through which they were rapidly passing. They found the southern portion of Virginia poverty-stricken to the last degree. The soil was sandy, thin, and poor, not capable of holding organic matter in its tillable portion, owing to the porousness of the subsoil.

The few buildings which could be seen from the car windows were log huts, with mud filling between the joints. They were apparently inhabited by thriftless negroes whose little half acre corn patch was the only visible attempt at systematic cultivation of the soil. All around these corn patches the sandy soil either lay barren, or was covered with scrubwood or occasionally with a species of pine trees. When the trees stood in regular groves, it was noticeable that no attempt had been made to thin them out, so as allow the stronger trees to obtain air and space enough for a vigorous, full growth. The trees were consequently small and stunted, and of little use for commercial purposes.

The absence of water was also noticed by several members of the party. Although the country was a rolling one, the valleys were without streams. This lack of natural water must always remain one of the chief impediments to agricultural progress.

Danville, the chief emporium of leaf tobacco, was evidently a thriving place, as new warehouses and factories could be seen in course of construction, or recently completed, in its environs. From Danville south there was a continuous improvement noticed in the character of the houses which could be seen from the train. New schoolhouses were a frequent and inspiring feature in the landscape of both North and South Carolina. There were also scores of new cotton mills to be seen. None of these looked more than four or five years old, and often when the date of erection was seen on the front of one of these mills, it was 1892 or 1893; new wings were being added, thus showing that capital was finding employment remunerative enough to encourage further investment by the same owners.

At Charlotte, N. C., many of those on the train had their first sight of the Southern negro who hangs around railway stations, and does as little work as possible to keep himself alive. This type of negro is brutalized in face and manner beyond anything ever seen in the North. His facial angle is receding, his nose is flat, with expanding nostrils, the glance of his eyes is fierce and furtive. Twenty or thirty of these shiftless negroes, varying in age between fifteen and twenty-five, were started at scrambling for pennies thrown to them by the passengers on the train. Their clothes were a curious medley of misfits, ragged, tattered, and torn, too large or too small for the wearers of them, no two garments belonging originally to the same suit. Hardly one of them had a sound pair of shoes, some being altogether without soles, and others with great gaps in the uppers.

In the scramble for the pennies no consideration was shown by the stronger negroes for the weaker ones. One lad applied his heel fiercely to the head of another, who was stretched on the ground reaching out for pennies, and the thump, thump, thump of his boot heel on his comrade's head could be distinctly heard several yards away. Another boy of seventeen drew a murderous looking claspknife and would have used it, too, only for the protests of the passengers.

It was dark when the train reached the suburbs of Atlanta, so that the passengers were enabled to see the exposition grounds illuminated as they passed them about three miles from the Southern railway station in the heart of the city. The effect of the illumination was very pretty, lighting up the buildings and making them appear much larger and finer than they appeared when seen by daylight.

To those who had seen the World's Fair at Chicago, the Atlanta Exposition seemed small, but it must be measured not merely so much by its comparative size as by the effect which it has had upon the people of the South, few of whom took the trouble to visit the Chicago Fair. Looked at from this point of view, it is likely to have a prodigious effect for good. The mere presentation of diverse architectural plans followed in the construction of the various buildings of the exposition is likely to bring about a greatly increased ornamentation in every class of building erected in the South. Hitherto factories and dwelling houses erected in the southern section of the country have been the plainest conceivable structures of brick or wood. The highest function which the exposition can serve is the education of the rural visitors in the lines of architectural beauty.

With the new-born aspiration of better housing is sure to come increased effort to make money to gratify such a desire. The raising of the standard of comfort in one respect must tend to raise it proportionately in other directions. In fact, the real effect of the Atlanta Exposition on those Southerners who have seen it will be the awakening of an ambition to better themselves.

Several of the men on the special train while they were in Atlanta interested themselves in ascertaining by conversation with chance acquaintances what it was the South most needed for the safe and rapid development of its industries. Everything pointed to the want of money in commercial quantities as being the greatest drawback under which the South now labors.

The banks are few and far between, and they are chiefly owned and run by individuals, and not by joint stock companies. The usual rate of interest charged on loans, which is 12 per cent. per annum, points unerringly to the fact that the security offered is not classed as good by bankers.

On the other hand, borrowers instinctively feel that 12 per cent. is usury, and not interest, and they are only too likely to consider that as soon as the money has been borrowed it should never be paid back if any legal technicality can prevent it.

It occurred to some of the Northern visitors to Atlanta that nothing would be of so much service to Southern interests as the establishment of a system of branch banks such as are now in working operation in Scotland and Ireland, and in a little different sense also in Canada.

In neither Ireland nor Scotland is there any hostile feeling against banks and bankers. Every village of 500 inhabitants and upward has at least one branch bank and sometimes two. Every tradesman and every prosperous farmer has an account with the local bank, and keeps a balance subject to drafts by check. The result is that all the floating money in any district speedily finds its way into the bank for safe keeping, and only small change is kept in hand.

In an agricultural district the farmers deposit all the money which they derive from the sale of their crops and herds at the local branch bank, where it stays until the time comes to draw it out for the purchase of seed or the payment of rent or rates. As soon as this money is deposited by an agricultural community it is forwarded to a branch in a manufacturing or mercantile community, where it is used to make advances on raw materials in process of manufacture or on goods in transit between the producer and the cash consumer.

As none of these branches has to keep any reserve beyond what is necessary to pay out for checks in the course of daily business, 90 per cent. of the agricultural deposits are constantly in profitable employment in manufacturing centres.

Moreover, by branch banks the evil of personal feeling is avoided almost entirely. It is clearly understood that the bank employe in charge of the branch bank is anxious to be on as agreeable terms as possible with those with whom he comes in daily contact. On the other hand, it is easily understood that he cannot lend the bank's money except in a business way. He is neither blamed nor praised for advancing or refusing to advance money, because every one understands that he is only using his best judgment to sell the use of money for a limited time at a fair rate of profit.

Some of the passengers on the special train who were practical bankers were much struck with the possibilities of a sound system of branch banks for the South. They believe that its first effect would be to make money more easily available where it was needed, and that its second effect would be to teach the inhabitants of the South in a practical manner that the commerce and material industries of a country could derive more assistance from a good banking system than from any other single cause.

Much interest was shown by the passengers in the progress made by the Southern Railway in making its roadbed equal to the best in the country. The ties have been raised in most places six or eight inches above their former level by the introduction of clean hard gravel. A good steel rail ninety pounds to the yard now extends over the section of the line between Alexandria and Atlanta, and heavy passenger trains are run at high speed over this portion of the line with safety and comfort. Although the line has many heavy grades, and many twists and turns, the locomotives employed are equal to the task set for them. One very fine class of engines in use for hauling fast and heavy passenger trains has six wheels coupled like a freight engine, twenty-inch cylinders, twenty-four-inch stroke, and a steam pressure of 160 pounds to the square inch. These engines not only run fast but can get up high speed in a short distance.

FOUND COATS ON THE SIDEWALK

That Is What Two Boys Who Had Austin Leak's Clothing and Money Said in Court.

Three detectives of the Macdougal Street Station arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday Thomas Matthews, fifteen years old, of 127 Varick Street, and Patrick Larkin, ten years old, of 76 King Street, whom they charged with burglary. The complainant was Austin Leak, an undertaker, of 25 Spring Street.

Mr. Leak told the Magistrate that about 6 o'clock last night the boys took from the hat rack in his hallway two overcoats and a Prince Albert coat, of the aggregate value of $50. In the pockets of one of the overcoats was $20 and receipts and letters belonging to the American Order of United Workmen.

The detectives found in Spring Street a letter that had been among those in the pocket in one of the overcoats, and by questioning the boys in the neighborhood learned that the prisoners had been seen with new overcoats answering the description of the stolen property. At 11 o'clock the detectives caught the boys when they were on their way home from a cake walk. Larkin was wearing one of the stolen coats.

The boys told Magistrate Simms that they had found the coats on the sidewalk in Spring Street. The detectives said that they had recovered part of the money at the homes of the boys.

Magistrate Simms held the prisoners for further examination, and committed them to the care of the Gerry society.

ARRESTED IN COURT FOR THEFT.

While Prosecuting One Crook Mrs. West Picked Out Another.

When James West, a carpet dealer, returned home to dinner Wednesday night, at his home, 396 Hudson Street, he found a man hiding in his parlor. He called a policeman and had the man arrested. At the station the prisoner said that his name was John Stewart, seventeen years old, of 329 West Houston Street, and confessed that he had entered the house for the purpose of robbing it.

Mrs. West and her sister said that early in the afternoon two other men had been around the flat with the prisoner, and that they had broken open the front door to the flat. She had seen one of them carry off the baby carriage.

When Stewart was arraigned in Jefferson Market yesterday, Mrs. West saw among the spectators the man who had stolen the baby carriage. She told the Magistrate, and he ordered that the man be arrested. He said he was Joseph Denham, twenty-two years old, of 77 Carmine Street. He declared that he knew nothing about the robbery, and pleaded not guilty. Mrs. West was positive in her identification, however.

Magistrate Simms held the two prisoners for trial in $2,500 bail each.

ALL-AROUND BROOKLYN THIEVES.

Coats, Watches, a Bicycle, and Silverware Among Articles Taken.

Theodore Edgar of 77 St. Mark's Avenue, Samuel Sloan, of 359 Pacific Street, and Richard A. Fox of 111 Third Avenue, attended a reception at 473 Bergen Street, Wednesday night. When they were starting for home they found that their coats, valued at $50, had been stolen, and that two old coats had been left instead.

William Bingham of 125 Third Avenue reported to the police yesterday that a gold watch, valued at $40, was stolen Wednesday from his apartments.

A bicycle, valued at $30 and owned by Charles Underhill of 956 Gates Avenue, was stolen while the rider was in the house.

A watch valued at $50 was stolen from the vest pocket of James McGuigan of 419 East Thirtieth Street, New-York, while he was a passenger on a Fifth Avenue trolley car, Brooklyn, Wednesday night.

Silverware valued at $20 was stolen Wednesday from the house of Mrs. Caroline Sarene at 92 Carroll Street.

ROBBED HIS COLORED BROTHER.

George Scott Entered Linwood Howard's Room by Means of a Jimmy.

Two detectives of the West Thirtieth Street Station saw a colored man run out of 251 Seventh Avenue Wednesday afternoon, carrying a large bundle. At sight of the policemen the man started to run. The detectives caught him. At the station he said he was George Scott, forty years old, of 224 West Thirty-seventh Street.

The detectives searched the bundle, and found an onyx clock and a quantity of clothing valued at $75. At the house from which they had seen the prisoner come they found that he had pried open with a jimmy the room of Linwood Howard, another colored man, and had taken the property.

In Jefferson Market Court yesterday Howard preferred a charge of burglary, and Magistrate Simms held Scott for trial in $2,000 bail.

IS A MENACE TO OTHER VESSELS

The Modus Vivendi Drifting in Atlantic Steamships' Track.

The derelict schooner Modus Vivendi of St. John's, N. F., which was recently reported abandoned at sea, has again been sighted. The derelict was first reported by the steamer Maasdam of the Netherlands-American Line.

Capt. Potjer of the steamer Zaandam of the same line, which arrived at this port yesterday from Amsterdam, after a fair passage, reports that on Nov. 16, while in latitude 51 degrees 23 minutes, longitude 19 degrees 25 minutes, he sighted the derelict schooner. She was carrying two reefed gaff topsails and two flags at half-mast and reversed. His description of the derelict tallies exactly with that previously given by the Captain of the Maasdam. The schooner is drifting in the track of European steamers, and as, of course, she carries no lights, is a menace to vessels in the night or in thick weather.

Saw a Mast Adrift.

Capt. Hoffman of the steamship Seguranca, which arrived yesterday from Havana, reported that on Wednesday, in latitude 37 degrees 48 minutes, longitude 74 degrees 38 minutes, the vessel passed the mast of a single-deck schooner floating. The mast was intact. The masthead, hoop, and partners were painted white. It had the appearance of having been in the water a short time.

Looking for McGragrey's Relatives.

Acting Chief Conlin yesterday received a letter from E. H. Watkin, a restaurant keeper of Malden, Mo., asking the police to try to find the relatives of James McGragrey, who is at the point of death in Malden. According to the writer, McGragrey, who was hurt while resisting arrest, is twenty-eight years old, and was born in this city. He had been in the United States Army.

BEGGARS WITHOUT FEAR

Neighborhood of City Hall Infested with a Bold Gang.

THIEVES, TOO, SEEK THEIR VICTIMS

Complaints of Pickpockets and Robbers in Park Place—Merchant Tells of a Theft He Saw—Police Seem Indifferent.

There is at least one neighborhood in this city where there is room for reform, or improvement, in police methods, and that is in the vicinity of City Hall Park.

Park Row, Mail Street, Park Place, and blocks in Beekman and Nassau Streets and Broadway have become thoroughly infested with tramps and beggars, and with pickpockets and all kinds of petty thieves and highwaymen.

Park Row and Mail Street and Park Place are regular parade grounds, in the daytime as well as after nightfall, for bold and impudent beggars. These men ply their trade—for it is a regular trade, or profession, with them—seemingly without fear of arrest by the police. Some of these beggars have frequented these thoroughfares for a long time, and they must have become as familiar to the police as the police are to them.

Nassau Street, between Spruce and Ann Streets, is a favorite place for these tramps and beggars in the daytime. On rainy days they lurk in the outer doorways of the large office buildings or stand close to the wall, lying in wait for prospective victims. Experience has given them a keen eye, and comparative freedom from serious molestation has enabled their tongues to master all the ingenuousness, plausibility, pseudo-frankness, persistency, and cunning for which the beggars of London, and especially of Paris, are notorious.

The fellows spy out countrymen and prosperous-looking city men and softly step out and pop under the victim's umbrella. Then they hug close to the victim, and keep step with him while they pour into his ear their appeal for money. Some of the beggars have a knack of tipping their hats, and moistening their eyes with crocodile tears. Some are frank, and say they want the cash for a glass of beer. If the day is cold, they beseech for a dime, wherewith to purchase whisky. With the dime thus required they hasten to the upper end of Park Row and indulge in nickel whisky.

Begging in the vicinity of Park Row is a prosperous business. Nine-tenths of the beggars are big, able-bodied men, from twenty to thirty-five years old. They could earn their living as stevedores along the water front, were it not for their powerful hatred of work. They find begging on Park Row a safe and easy occupation, and they have always plenty to eat and drink, and a bed to sleep in every night. In Summer time, when the nights are hot, they sleep on the benches in City Hall Park, not from lack of funds, but because they are fastidious, and find more comfort in the open air than in the bunks in the cheap lodging houses.

A reporter who stopped to get his shoes shined at Park Row and Beekman Street the other day, was accosted by two beggars during the five minutes he was sitting in the Italian's chair. One of the beggars was impudent, and would not go away until the reporter threatened him with arrest.

Worse than the Park Row beggars are the Park Place thieves, a numerous tribe who do not confine their operations to that street, but work in all the thoroughfares around the City Hall.

A merchant on Park Place complained to the reporter one day last week of the continued presence of numerous thieves on that street, and described an incident which he said he had witnessed not an hour before.

"I was standing in front of my place," said the merchant, "when I saw a middle-aged woman walking along the northside of Park Row. She carried her pocketbook in a pocket on the side of her dress. It was visible. Suddenly a fellow, whom I have often seen in this street, slipped up to the woman, walked briskly close by her side a moment, and then snatched the purse from her pocket, dropped it to the sidewalk, and hurried on ahead. The woman did not know she had been robbed. Almost at the same moment the pickpocket's confederate, who had been close on the woman's heels, stooped, picked up the pocketbook, thrust it into his pocket, turned, and ran back. Before I could give an outcry he disappeared into a hallway which leads to a passage extending clear through the block. Of course, he emerged, safe, on the next street. The pickpocket was lost in the crowd in quicker time than it takes to tell the story.

"I have heard other complaints of the picking of pockets in Park Place, and yet I know the gang of thieves has not been driven away. I think it is time the police, to whom some of these complaints have been directly made, drove the thieves away from the vicinity of City Hall Park. The crowds which are at all times in these streets afford unusual opportunities to thieves, and the neighborhood should be carefully guarded by police and watched by detectives. Not long ago a man was stopped late at night near the City Hall, and a bold attempt was made to rob him.

"As a rule, the chances are about even that a prosperous-looking man, who walks through Mail Street after dark, will be accosted by at least one beggar between Park Row and Broadway. He runs almost an even chance of being hailed if he goes through Park Place after dark. Women passing between the Brooklyn Bridge and the Park Place elevated railroad station after dark are frequently annoyed by beggars, clamoring for money. Park Place has also become a frequent resort for other disorderly characters."

A COPPER PLATE THAT IS PRIZED HIGHLY

Reproduction of the Declaration of Independence Made Early in the Century

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Secretary Olney has directed that the copper plate made early in the century of the original Declaration of Independence shall be locked up in a fire-proof safe in the Department of State. The process to which this valuable document was subjected in order that a fac simile might be secured for a copper plate caused the ink on the Declaration to fade and the parchment to deteriorate. The public exhibition of the Declaration of Independence in a brilliant light for a number of years has caused further dimness and decay.

The Declaration has been kept out of the light and air since February, 1894, and the rule that it shall not be disturbed for exhibition purposes has been observed impartially. In lieu of the original document a fac simile is placed on exhibition in the library of the Department of State. The copper plate has been used in the office of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in making electrotype copies of the Declaration, and now that this work has been completed the copper plate has been returned to the Department of State. While the text of the original document is legible, the signatures have with a few exceptions vanished, so the value of the copper plate is enhanced inestimably.

All the documents on file in the State Department relating to the Constitution are being printed carefully in a documentary history. The work so far completed carries the narrative through the ratification by the several States. The documents are printed literally. All the proof is read twice closely and thoroughly, and is revised with scrupulous care to insure accuracy.

Secretary Olney is determined that everything possible shall be done to preserve these valuable relics.

The Louis Olson Forfeited.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Nov. 28.—In the United States District Court yesterday Judge Bollinger decided that the schooner Louis Olson, which was seized in Bering Sea by the revenue cutter Rush on the charge of killing seals within the prohibited zone, must be forfeited to the Government. The defense was that the schooner was seven miles outside the sixty-mile zone established around the Pribilof Islands. The schooner and cargo of skins are valued at $10,000.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR DOMESTICS

Institution to be Opened in Orange Under the Auspices of the Women's Improvement Society.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 28.—A fully equipped training school for domestics is now about ready to be opened here under the auspices of the Woman's Orange Improvement Society. The management, teachers, and conduct of the school have been decided upon and a sufficient sum subscribed to start upon the desired scale. Options on several houses have been secured.

The training school for domestics is something that the women at the head of households in the Oranges have long been praying for, and its final establishment here may be said to be the direct outgrowth of the extensive discussion of the subject of domestics in THE NEW-YORK TIMES a year ago. At that time Mrs. Louis D. Gallison, the President of the Improvement Society, read an able paper on the subject, in which she quoted largely from and referred frequently to the articles then appearing in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

This was followed by another paper by Mrs. Edward F. Church of South Orange, the wife of the ex-President of the village. Mrs. Gallison also took the trouble to visit some of the principal training schools for domestics while she was away last Summer, and in the meantime a committee had been appointed to arrange for the establishment of a school here where classes for the training of first-class servants may be conducted and the pupils may be taught their duties in a thorough manner by competent instructors.

Cooks, laundresses, nurse girls, chambermaids, waitresses, and seamstresses will all be taught how to follow their respective vocations in the best and most satisfactory manner, and special attention will be paid to girls for general housework. There will also be a bureau of information in connection with the school, where a record of all the girls coming under the control of the school will be kept, with data as to the places they have filled and the reputation they acquired in each. Laundry work and sewing will be done at the school on order, and lectures will be given frequently on household economy, cooking, &c.

The committee which will have charge of the school has just been organized. Mrs. Hamilton Wallis was elected President, but declined because of the great amount of work that already occupies her time, and the office was left vacant until the next meeting, when it will be filled. The other officers elected were: First Vice President—Mrs. William H. Williams; Second Vice President—Mrs. Wilson Farrand; Third Vice President—Mrs. Robert Ward; Fourth Vice President—Mrs. Frederick Worth; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Edward F. Church; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Sylvester; Treasurer—Mrs. Edward L. Kellogg; Board of Managers—Miss Adeline Belknap, Mrs. Stephen A. Condict, Mrs. Edward F. Church, Mrs. Augustus W. Dunning, Mrs. F. H. Eckfeldt, Mrs. Wilson Farrand, Mrs. Louis D. Gallison, Mrs. Sylvester Judd, Mrs. Edward L. Kellogg, Mrs. Samuel Lord, Mrs. George L. Mitchell, Mrs. William Riker, Jr., Mrs. Charles F. Root, Mrs. J. W. Shaw, Mrs. John S. Tilney, Mrs. Frederick J. Van Ness, Mrs. Frederick Worth, Mrs. William H. Williams, Mrs. Hamilton Wallis, Mrs. Robert Ward, and Mrs. Frank A. Wright.

CHANGES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

Report on Recent Extensions by President Cleveland in the Classified List—Local Transfers.

The report of the Secretary of the New-York Civil Service Reform Association for November states that since its previous abstract was issued, President Cleveland has made 4,434 extensions in the classified Federal service.

During the present administration of Mr. Cleveland there have been added to the list 12,598 places, 9,550 by original classification and 3,048 by transfer from the excepted list. The total competitive places number 50,156, the non-competitive 28, and the excepted 1,829. Important extensions may still be made by executive order.

The incorporation of the civil service section in the new Constitution of this State had the immediate effect of bringing within the rules of the State Civil Service Commission the Departments of Public Works and Prisons, and the commission may transfer to the competitive schedule a large number of positions.

There were 7,987 positions in this city subject to civil service rules on Jan. 1, 1895; now there are approximately 14,000, owing to the adoption of the registration system for laborers. The report says:

The system of labor registration has now been in operation since July 1. Its success has been complete. Up to Oct. 1, 5,579 applications for registration had been received. Of these, 345 failed to pass the physical examination, 71 had at that date not been examined, and 880 failed to appear when sent for. There were therefore 4,394 enrolled, and of these 405 had been appointed. The applications covered 90 trades and employments, and the appointments 48. In no case of appointment was the priority of the list disregarded. In not more than one or two instances have the persons employed been subsequently rejected by the appointing officers. The grades of employes secured, according to the testimony of department heads, has been uniformly excellent.

In Brooklyn Mayor Schieren has recently approved resolutions of the Municipal Board transferring to the competive schedule 108 important positions hitherto exempt.

The annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League will be held in Washington, D. C., on Dec. 12 and 18.

AGENT KING'S FERTILE BRAIN

He Found Four Deserted and Almost Naked Children and Put Them in Coffee Sacks.

Agent King of the Gerry society investigated a complaint of neglect at the rooms of John and Mary Farrell, at 325 East Fifty-ninth Street, at 10 o'clock Wednesday night. He found that both father and mother had been away all day, and had left four children locked in.

The youngest had not had a mouthful of food, and all were nearly naked. The furniture had been all broken by the father before he left home.

King was in a quandary as to how to take the children out.

He finally found some old coffee sacks, and, putting a child in each bag, he started for the society rooms. The group attracted much attention on the street cars, and many a dime and nickel found its way into the little ones' hands.

Magistrate Crane, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, committed the three older children to the Institution of Mercy.

HAD TO ANSWER TWO CHARGES

Cassidy Accused of Stealing and of Beating a Woman.

Thomas Cassidy of 19 Albany Street is charged with stealing, from the wagon of Figge Brothers of Brooklyn, provision dealers, eight loins of pork and one turkey, Wednesday morning, when the wagon was standing in front of 45 Washington Street.

Mrs. Annie Powers, who keeps a candy store at that number, says she saw him take the stolen property into the hall adjoining her store, and ordered him to take it away.

Cassidy assaulted her, it is charged, knocked her down, and hurt her so severely that she was unable to appear in court against him, but sent a physician's certificate.

In the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday, Magistrate Kudlich held Cassidy in two bonds of $500 each for assault and for robbery.

To Lecture on New-York Geography.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—Prof. A. N. Onderdonk of the public schools of this city will on Monday begin a series of lectures to the pupils of the schools and the public on the geography of New-York. He will take as the subject of his first lecture Niagara Falls, and will illustrate it with seventy-two lantern slides. Each lecture will be repeated as often as the number of pupils in the several classes makes necessary. This course is to be given under Section 503, Laws of 1895.

TO A HOSPITAL? NEVER

Gas House Rangers Bruised by Brickbats, but Not Half Disconsolate.

EVEN THEIR BEER CANS WERE STOLEN

At Some Corners They Fought Ten Minutes, at Others Six—Then They Didn't Fight at All—Capt. Googan's Narrative.

The Gashouse Rangers thoroughly enjoyed themselves yesterday. In fact they have not had a more delightful outing since the time when they all fell off the pier at the Morgue on the occasion of the united picnic of the Lushundbumverein Association and the Nocturnal Prowlers.

The Fly Away Volunteers, the James's Slip Rangers, the Ham Guards Warriors, the Caroline Rangers, the Phoenix Rangers, the Elm Rangers, the Perry Guards, and the Eagle Guards marched forth early from their respective rendezvous and paraded with permits from the Mayor, under the protection of the police.

The Gashouse Rangers, an older and much better known organization than any of the others mentioned, paraded without a permit from the Mayor or anybody else. For this reason they were somewhat harassed by the police, and were not always able to keep close ranks. Several times they were chased by dogs, and frequently were jeered by the people along the route. These and other things furnished excitement for the Gashouse Rangers, but did not materially interfere with the enjoyment of the day.

A reporter met Capt. Googan, the leader of the rangers, at the foot of Fulton Street, late yesterday afternoon. He was leaning disconsolately against the fish market. His eye was bandaged, and his coat pockets were puffed out with a choice assortment of east side free lunch, knickknacks, pieces of stale cheese, scraps of dried herring, bread crusts, olives, and musty crackers, which the Captain was munching with relish. Ever and anon he took deep draughts of sour beer from a tin can that was suspended over his arm. Around him were gathered a dozen members of the Gashouse Rangers, squatting on the door sills, likewise eating free lunch and drinking stale beer from tomato cans. They looked to be sadly used up. Their blue uniforms were tattered, and several of the rangers were without hats.

"We had a pretty fair time," said Capt. Googan. "We left our headquarters, behind the gashouse, north of Bellevue, at 10 o'clock. We piked down First Avenue to Twenty-third Street, and stopped at the corner to fill our cans from a pile of old beer kegs. A policeman give us the chase and we hustled through Twenty-third Street on the double quick, followed by two dogs and a gang of ruffians who go under the name of the Blooming Bums. The people stuck their heads out of the windows and gave us a jolly, and the Blooming Bums threw a shower of brickbats after us.

At Avenue B we found another pile of beer barrels.

"Then we closed ranks and marched down Avenue B, singing merrily. At Eighteenth Street we were attacked by another gang of ruffians, and there was a free fight, and an easy fight for ten minutes. We lost our cans and got a few tears in our clothes. We scattered and did the saloons for free lunch, and met half an hour later at Fourteenth Street and Avenue A. There we found that four of us were missing.

"We were just moving off down Avenue A three abreast, when we were joined on the gallop by 'Mike' McCool, who had been chased six blocks by one of those reformed 'cops.' McCool had lost his hat and his beer can, and was bleeding from a wound on his nose, caused by falling in his haste over a pile of coal. At Tenth Street we got mixed up in another fight that lasted five or six minutes. I was banged over the eye and my pants was split. I fell on my can and mashed it flat, and Terence McGillicuddy's right foot, on which he wore his sister's slipper, was caught in the jamb of the saloon door, and McGillicuddy's leg was nearly jerked out of joint.

"When we reached the river front we sat down to rest. We hung around the big square at the foot of Jackson Street for an hour, and found enough tin cans to go around, and then we formed in line and started south on the tracks of the cross-town horse cars.

"We had a good deal of luck in picking up cheese and turkey free lunch in the vicinity of Grand Street. We also filled our cans from the beer barrels in the street, and were beginning thoroughly to enjoy ourselves when all of a sudden we ran bang up against the 'Measly Mugs.' They are a tough lot. They were drunk, and they robbed us of our beer and our choice table d'hote. I nearly rolled off the Scammel Street dock trying to save a leg of roast turkey which I had picked up at a lovely free lunch in a saloon in Goerck Street, while the bartender's back was turned.

"I stowed the leg in my inside vest pocket, and hastened to the foot of Gouverneur Slip, where the Gashouse Rangers once more rallied. That time there was six of a gone. That made only ten of us left, and there was only five cans between us. We were pretty badly used up, and felt little like warbling our thanks for our reception.

"We debated whether we would apply in a body for admission to the hospital, and decided by a vote of 7 to 3 that we would stay out of the hospital and take our chances of surviving the day. The people along the river front did not appear to like our looks. Every once in a while some old woman would throw a bottle or a piece of coal or a turkey bone at us from a window. At first we stopped to pick up the bones, in hopes they were not picked clean, but we found mighty little eating on them, and soon paid no more attention to them.

"We got into three more fights between Gouverneur Slip and Catharine Ferry, and lost all our cans, and were in luck not to lose our clothes, too. At Catharine Ferry we were met by another crowd, and so we scattered.

"That was the last of the parade of the Gashouse Rangers. I got here by a crooked path, and I have been waiting here for hours for the rest of the rangers to show up.

"The Gashouse Rangers have been parading regularly on Thanksgiving Day for five years, but I feel very much discouraged by our experience to-day. I guess we will have to join the Hoboken Horse Guards, and then we can ride on Thanksgiving Day, and drink all the beer we please without being jeered at and chased by ruffians and the police."

So saying, Capt. Googan drained his can of beer, and, summoning the remnant of the Gashouse Rangers, put himself at its head, and marched solemnly up South Street in the dark.

DOG BIT A CAROLINE RANGER.

Wood Teased the Animal and It Chewed His Finger.

Michael Wood, twenty-one years old, employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad Pier, foot of Laight Street, was in line with the "Caroline Rangers," of North Moore Street, yesterday morning in their annual Thanksgiving Day parade.

They were going through the streets of the Ninth Ward prior to their departure for Newark, when they were brought to a sudden stop in Spring Street, near Hudson Street, by the commotion raised by Wood, who was standing in a carriage with a dog dangling from his index finger.

He had been teasing the dog to make it bark, and provoked it so that the animal took Wood's finger in his mouth.

Wood, who was attired as a sailor, with one of his eyes discolored with burnt cork, walked to the Hudson Street Hospital, where his wounds were cauterized. He wanted his finger bandaged, but the surgeon told him it was unnecessary. Wood insisted and remarked: "I'll bite you if I get mad." He finally wound his handkerchief around the sore spot and departed.

Much Enjoyment in Harlem.

Children in grotesque attire paraded the streets in Harlem all day yesterday, blowing tin horns and asking for contributions, which were given freely by the good-natured pedestrians. In the evening there were parades of bands of "ragamuffins," dressed in every conceivable costume, some on horseback, some in coaches, and some afoot. The destinations of these bands were suburban resorts.

The wheelmen and wheelwomen were out in great force. The various avenues leading out of the city were crowded with them at times. There was much hilarity, but no disorder.

The Young Ladies' Guild of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church furnished eleven families with bountiful dinners of turkey and all the other things necessary for a regulation Thanksgiving feast.

NAVAL SMALL ARMS TOO DEADLY

Bullets Likely to be Made of Aluminium, and the Charges of Powder May Be Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—If there is such a thing as getting a rifle too efficient, that condition appears to have been obtained in the new naval small arm. The experts now find that it may not serve all the purposes which may be demanded of it. It is probable that detachments of sailors and marines will be called upon from time to time for duty in suppressing riots, and this brings up the question of riot ammunition.

It is pointed out by the ordnance officers that the great range and extreme danger zone of the 6 millimeter rifle, using the standard ammunition, would render its use in contracted spaces, such as the streets of a city, extremely dangerous to unoffending citizens a considerable distance from the vicinity of the mob. To meet this contingency, it is thought that the range must be reduced, and the velocity of the bullet be made to decrease more rapidly than is the case with the standard bullet. Three remedies are suggested. One contemplates the use of an aluminium bullet of the same form and dimensions as the standard steel-jacketed bullet; another, the use of a reduced powder charge, and the third the use of a canister cartridge, such as has sometimes been employed in the .45-calibre gun.

The experts are in favor of the use of an aluminium bullet as likely to give the best results, although, perhaps, involving the greatest expense. When the new rifle adopted by the Navy Department is issued to the service, it is proposed to put up all ammunition at the factories in the clips, to pack them in the boxes in which they are to be carried at the belt.

It seems probable that a water-proof box of sheet metal or prepared paper or wood pulp may be devised which will combine strength and lightness, and be entirely adequate for the purpose. By packing the clips in these boxes at the factory, storage room on board ship will be economized and one handling of the ammunition saved.

AN EVANGELIST A PRISONER

Was Found Intoxicated in Brooklyn Early in the Morning—Gave His Name as the Rev. John T. Vine.

A well-dressed elderly man who gave his name as the Rev. John T. Vine, an evangelist of this city, was arrested in Henry Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning and locked up. He was arraigned before Police Justice Tighe, in the Butler Street Police Court, charged with drunkenness.

The policeman who made the arrest said that Vine was so intoxicated that he could hardly walk. Vine, he said, declared he was an evangelist, and that he had been holding revival services in the Catskills.

He decided to come home to spend Thanksgiving, instead drifted to Brooklyn. He would not tell where or with whom he had been drinking, but said he was sorry for what happened.

Vine did not deny the policeman's story, and Justice Tighe said he would be lenient in view of the day and impose a fine of only $1. The man paid it, and had left $1.89, which was the remains, he said, of a considerable amount of money.

Mr. Vine, who lives at 204 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, said later that he had had a long, cold drive yesterday, and drank some whisky. On the ferryboat, he said, he met a young man who offered a drink to him, and he took ginger ale. He thought the young man might have drugged the ginger ale.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY

Thomas Glynn Attacked at His Own Door by Four Men—Two of the Highwaymen Caught.

James Buckley of 230 East Seventieth Street and Edward Leahey of 315 East Seventy-fifth Street, ex-convicts, who have been out of prison only a few days, were committed by Magistrate Crane, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday morning, on a charge of highway robbery.

The complainant, Thomas Glynn, a paver, of 331 East Seventy-fifth Street, said he worked till midnight Wednesday night. He stopped to talk with his boss, and it was about 2 A. M. when he reached home.

He was just going up the steps when he was accosted by the defendants and two others, who ordered him to throw up his hands. He jumped at Buckley, who had drawn a knife, at the same time calling for help.

A policeman responded to Glynn's call and sounded his signal. Half a dozen policemen came running up and Buckley and Leahey were arrested. The other two fellows escaped.

When questioned at the station house, Buckley said the two who had got away were Philip Luddy and William Pope, also ex-convicts.

JUMPED THREE STORIES TO THE STREET

Weinstock Was Aroused to Find that His Wife Had Committed Suicide.

Mrs. Rose Weinstock, who lived with her husband and their seven children on the third floor of 177 Ludlow Street, yesterday morning jumped from a front window without arousing any of her family. She was instantly killed. She landed in front of the next house and an attempt was first made to identify her there.

When the police reached her tenement, her husband, Hirsch Weinstock, first discovered that his wife was missing. He said she had complained of headaches during the night, but that he thought she had gone to sleep again.

Mrs. Weinstock had been ill about six months, and at the hospital where she was examined it was said that she was suffering from an incurable form of insanity. She had been allowed to go home, as there was no indication of any delirium until yesterday.

Tried Suicide to Escape Illness.

Richard O'Leary, a fur dresser, who lived with his brother-in-law, Edward O'Gorman, at 21 Chrystie Street, attempted suicide there early yesterday by stabbing himself in the neck with a pocket knife. He was removed to Gouverneur Hospital, where he was found to be suffering chiefly from loss of blood. He had been despondent from illness.

Took Ten Men to Control Him.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 28.—John Walker, a negro waiter of New-York, was arrested here to-day for intoxication. When he was being taken into court he broke away from the officers and dashed down the street. Ten men pursued him, and he made such a desperate fight that it required their united efforts to control him. Several of the officers were injured. The negro was sent to jail for three months.

Coroner Hoeber Had to Walk Up Stairs.

The elevators in the Criminal Court Building were not running yesterday, and Coroner Hoeber, who had to climb five flights of stairs to his office, said he was going to complain to the Department of Public Works, and Assistant District Attorney Lewis, who had a similar experience, offered to second the Coroner. The only thing lacking was an elevator conductor, as the engines in the building were running.

SECRETARY SMITH'S WORK

Review of the Labors of the Interior Department.

MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Civil Service Laws Strictly Enforced—Preservation of the Forests—Estimate for Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The report of Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, elaborately reviews the varied work of the Interior Department. It begins with the Indian service and calls attention to the strict enforcement which has been given to civil service reform, both as to those places covered by the classified service and those to which the rules of this service do not apply.

It dwells upon the necessity of eliminating politics from the management of

sary for establishing forest reservations and for the protection of such reservations already existing.

5. For the purposes of the special service division of the office he recommends that an appropriation be made for at least six attorneys to supervise and direct the proceedings of the special agents operating in as many districts, to be designated.

4. For legislation relative to the public timber.

5. That Congress make adequate appropriations to secure the surveying of the public lands through the Geological Survey.

6. That a law be enacted creating the office of Surveyor General of Alaska.

7. For the establishment of a district land office for Alaska, with a Register and Receiver, having like duties and emoluments with such officers in other land districts.

8. That an appropriation of $48,000 per year be made, and continued for such time as is necessary, for the employment of eighty copyists for transcribing the press copy records of the office into permanent record books.

9. That appropriations for surveys of public lands be made continuous, and

10. For the appointment of a Board of Examiners of Surveys.

Work of the Pension Office.

The review of the Pension Office shows the aggregate of the pension roll at the close of the year to be 1,012,935. Referring to the number of pending cases, the statement is made that the greater part of these are old cases, lacking some quality of proof which the law requires. The report says:

The amount paid for pensions for 1895, $139,807,337.90, was $2,876.25 in excess of the amount paid for pensions in 1894. The act of March 2, 1895, increasing all pensions below $6 per month to that rate, and another act of the same date repealing the act of March 3, 1893, which forbade payment of pensions to non-residents after July 1, 1893, increased the payments during the last four months of 1895 about $275,000. It is probable, however, that the appropriation for the present year, $140,000,000 will be sufficient, unless pensions are increased by further legislation, as pensions must otherwise decrease from natural causes.

ESTIMATES FOR 1897.

For pensions	$140,000,000
For surgeons' fees	800,000
For salaries of pension agents	72,000
For clerk hire at pension agencies	450,000
For fuel at pension agencies	750
For light at pension agencies	750
For rents at pension agencies	26,070
For contingent expenses	85,000

These estimates are the same as the appropriations for the present year, except that the amount estimated for rent is increased $3,000 to provide better rooms for the agent at Buffalo, N. Y., whose quarters are inadequate and inconvenient.

Pension Appeals for the Year.

The report of Assistant Secretary Reynolds relating to pension appeals, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, shows the following:

Number of cases pending July 1, 1894	1,661
Number of cases filed during the year	5,227
Total during the year	6,888
Number of cases considered and acted upon by the Board of Pension Appeals, and finally adjudicated and disposed of by the Assistant Secretary	6,576
Balance pending July 1, 1895	312

It thus appears that 500 appeals, on an average, have been disposed of each month, and that the business of this branch of departmental work has been brought up to date, as against 4,905 cases in arrears in April, 1893. The appeals now pending represent the current work of the office, and the record of the previous year, in which the number of cases disposed of was twice that of any like period before, has not only been maintained but exceeded to the extent of 269 cases.

From April 15, 1893, to July 1, 1895, 17,212 cases have been adjudicated.

Of the total number of appeals disposed of during the year, the action of the Pension Bureau has been reversed in 1,208.

The purpose directing this entire work has been to carry out the design of Congress in enacting the pension system, and to dispense the bounty of the Government to those for whom it was intended, through its laws administered justly.

Gratifying results have followed the passage of the act relating to the payment of accrued pensions, which was recommended to Congress a year ago and received the signature of the President March 2, 1895.

Legislation is recommended which will define with more certainty the pensionable rights of minor children under the act of June 27, 1890, in those cases where the soldier dies leaving no widow surviving. The construction of the act on this point now rests in much doubt, and the title of such children is sustained only by implication.

The suggestion made a year ago for a more uniform rule for proof of marriage in pension cases is renewed.

Bond-Aided Railways.

One of the interesting features of the report is the discussion of the relations between the Government and the bond-aided roads, and of the possibility of collecting the amount due the Government from these roads. The report says that two things are to be considered: (1) The collection of the debt due to the Government, and (2) the creation of a great through line from the Missouri to the Pacific, which was the original purpose of the Government leading to the issue of subsidy bonds.

He states that the Government is already out $117,436,000 upon these roads, and that the first mortgage bonds only amount to $64,613,000; that the property worth vastly more than the first mortgage bonds, and that the Government interests can be protected, if necessary, by taking up these bonds. All these bonds are now maturing and draw 6 per cent., and Secretary Smith believes they could easily be replaced with a 3 per cent. bond, if the Government guaranteed them. The net earnings of each one of the lines during the past ten years have made an average of nearly 6 per cent. on the sum of the first mortgage bonds, and of the Government subsidy bonds.

Nicaragua Canal Company.

Regarding the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, the Secretary says:

The annual report of this company is not required by law to be filed until the first Monday in December, but in a preliminary statement submitted, the following facts appear relative to the condition of the company and the progress of the work up to the present time. Since the organization of the company the total amount of cash received from the sale of 10,145 shares of its capital stock and from other sources was $1,109,880.81. It has paid for property, labor, and material furnished in the work of constructing the canal and in administration expenses $1,109,922.22, and $1,990 in value of full-paid stock of the value of $3,199,000, and is obligated for $6,855,000 of its first mortgage bonds. It has also issued 180,000 shares of its capital stock of the par value of $18,000,000 in payment of concessionary rights, franchises, and other property. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of the amount first named was represented by a claim against the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company for cash advances on account of purchase of the equipment, &c., in liquidation of which the Maritime Canal Company has received and holds in its treasury obligations representing $518,500 of its first mortgage bonds, in addition to 2,420 shares of its capital stock, which, in liquidation of said account, were transferred and delivered to a trustee for the use and benefit of the company.

The liabilities consist of the amounts still due under the concessions granted to the company, the $6,855,000 first mortgage bonds before mentioned, which are in the hands of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company for materials furnished and work performed in the construction of the Interoceanic Canal, and of outstanding cash liabilities to an amount not exceeding $50,000.

The assets consist of its unissued capital stock, of the $518,500 first mortgage bonds, and the 1,420 shares of its capital stock received in liquidation of the claim above referred to, and of concessions, franchises, plant, works, lands, buildings, telegraph and telephone lines, locomotives, cars, machinery, &c., in Central America, purchased at a cost of $50,000 from the Government of Nicaragua.

The work on the canal was entirely suspended in August of 1893 by reason of the financial embarrassment of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, which had contracted with the Maritime Canal Company for the construction of the canal. The reorganization of that company has, however, been since successfully accomplished, and its assignee, the Nicaragua Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Vermont, is reported to be making active preparations for resuming work on the canal under the original contract. A commission of engineers having, in pursuance of authority of Congress at its last session, been appointed by the President to examine and report upon the route and surveys of the Nicaragua Canal, the company, it is stated, with a view to aiding the commission in every proper way, caused the entire line of the route to be prepared for their inspection, and placed its engineers, surveys, maps, &c., at their disposal.

The reports of the Patent Office and Census Bureau are then reviewed. The geological survey, the Secretary says, is progressing in a satisfactory manner.

Rhode Island Marble Rejected.

From The Newport (R. I.) News.

Prof. Packard of Brown University has made an examination of the marble found at Limerock, in this State, with a view to learning its adaptability for use in the new State House. He reports that, although no building has been entirely constructed from it, it has been used in several buildings in Providence, and has stood a good test for durability. It compares favorably with the best marbles in regard to non-porosity and incapability of absorbing moisture. Owing, however, to the frequency of seams and fissures, it would be very doubtful if any large number of blocks of the size called for by the specifications could be quarried. With its defects, Prof. Packard does not deem it advisable to use the marble for exterior work in the construction of the State House.

An Angler's Odd Catch.

From The Fishing Gazette.

One of the oddest things a fisherman ever caught was a young live pig. This haul was made by Charles Johns, in the Delaware, near Bristol, Penn. He was fishing for plain fish, when he saw the pig swimming down stream, evidently almost exhausted. The pig seized the hook which he threw toward it, and was helped and steered ashore by the fisherman.

KNOLLWOOD GOLF GAMES

Mr. Leith Wins the Handicap Tourney on Elmsford Links.

SCRATCH PRIZE FOR L. E. VAN ETTEN

Rain Had Softened the Grounds and Prevented Fine Playing—Reynal Wins the Band Cup.

The members of the Knollwood Country Club had a very interesting golf tournament yesterday over their eighteen-hole course near Elmsford. The weather was perfect for golfing, but the early morning thaw made the grounds a bit heavy. The prize played for was a handsome silver cup, given by Mrs. N. F. Reynal, and there was also a second prize of two golf clubs for the best scratch score.

E. D. T. Leith succeeded by the aid of his handicap in winning the first prize. The course played over was thirty-six holes, twice over the course, so the handicaps were just doubled for the double course. L. E. Van Etten took the scratch prize, with a score of 199 for the thirty-six holes. F. A. Walthew, his closest scratch competitor, had the next best scratch score, with 209. His second round in 98 was the best of the day. A booby prise was also given, and this, which was a live goose, was presented to Mr. Granville Garth amid great merriment by the club members.

L. E. Van Etten, the club champion, played with P. Gilbert Thebaud. He made his morning round in 99 strokes. The last nine holes were played in much better form than the first nine. During the early part of the game both he and Mr. Thebaud were not at all up to their form, and even with the improvement Mr. Van Etten came in in nine strokes less than his club record around the course. The condition of the ground made the playing heavier for all. The ball frequently fell dead from drives and approaches, from which otherwise there would be a roll of a few yards.

Van Etten started off well, making the first hole in five strokes to Thebaud's eleven. The latter fell in the old flower beds, high grass, and everything miserable up to the hole. The other holes up to the seventh are all troublesome holes, with numerous natural hazards, ditches, stone walls, and two or three streams. Both players fell in several bad places, and high scores for these holes was the result. Van Etten made a very peculiar stroke in going for the fifth hole. His ball, on a click shot, struck a stone wall with great force, and, bounding back, fell in a little opening between two boards over a brook. The crack was just small enough to prevent the ball falling through, and, on his next stroke, Van Etten got the ball, giving it a good lie in a firmer place.

In his drive for the ninth hole Van Etten had the misfortune to strike the foot of the bunker, getting a miserable lie, from which it was impossible to play it, and the ball had to be picked up, losing two strokes. Thebaud made a fine drive over the bunker, getting a good lie near the green. He got the hole in five strokes to his partner's eleven. Both made good drives to the tenth hole, coming well up near the green. The seventh hole, known as the "Devil's Own," was made handsomely by both. The drive to it is about 150 yards, down a ledge and across the road. A skillful driver can land his ball either right on the green or very near it, but a poor drive or a topped ball will give the golfer all sorts of difficulties. Both Van Etten and Thebaud made two of the prettiest drives of the day for this hole. Both judged well, and the little white spheres fell squarely on the green near the hole. Van Etten's was a trifle better, as it fell nearer the hole, and his put dropped the ball in, doing the hole in two, the lowest that any hole was made during the day. Mr. Thebaud made one poor put, otherwise he would have holed in three, but he had to take four. Both did fairly for the next two holes, some good drives being made by both.

In making the fifteenth hole Mr. Thebaud gave an exhibition of some of the ludicrous features of golf. His ball on the drive from the tee, instead of clearing a wide road about 120 yards distant, fell into a puddle of water in the road ditch. He attempted to stroke it out, but his first shot was a failure, although he distributed nearly a gallon of water within a radius of twenty feet and covered himself with mud in the bargain. His next stroke was better, for the ball came out, with another shower of water, but it cost him seven strokes for the hole, one of his puts missing the hole by two inches. Van Etten, on his first drive, fell into the muddy road, but got out in nice order. The last three holes Van Etten made in five each, finishing in ninety-nine strokes for the eighteen holes. Thebaud's actual score was 126.

Garth and E. S. Reynal played together, and although their handicaps had been changed for this contest, they virtually played two matches on their first round, one being for the Thebaud Handicup Cup, for which both tied at ninety-three net last Saturday. In this the old handicaps prevailed, Garth at ten, and Reynal at forty-two. Garth's actual score was 132 and Reynal's 142, the latter therefore winning, for, less his former handicap of forty-five, his net score was ninety-seven, making him the holder of the Thebaud Cup until the next competition. Garth, in the regular tournament of the day, was put at scratch, but his play was considerably poorer than last Saturday.

Mrs. Thebaud was the only lady competitor. She is a genuine enthusiast on golf, and really played an excellent game, doing the eighteen holes in the morning in 130 from scratch, which, it will be seen by the scores, was better than that done by some of the men. She had the heaviest handicap, forty for each round, and this enabled her to tie with Van Etten for the best score in the morning.

F. A. Walthew, the third scratch man, was not up to his customary form during the first round, and 111 was the best he could do. The last nine holes, which are usually done in less strokes than the first nine, he found more difficult. He got badly caught by the bunker and a ledge of stones in going for the fourteenth hole, taking eleven strokes. His first nine were done in fifty-three, placing him in the lead, but fifty-eight for the last nine destroyed his chances.

A number of the golfers' friends watched the play, and the tournament was very successful. The players and scores follow:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
L. E. Van Etten—			
First round:			
Out	5 7 6 7 6 7 3 8 7	56	
In	5 4 5 4 7 6 5 5 5	46	
Second round:			
Out	5 8 5 9 6 7 6 4 6	56	
In	5 6 5 4 6 6 4 4 4	44	
	199	0	199
P. Gilbert Thebaud—			
First round:			
Out	11 9 9 7 7 10 4 9 5	71	
In	5 4 5 6 8 7 7 6 7	55	
Second round:			
Out	6 8 9 9 6 6 8 9 6	67	
In	8 5 6 10 6 6 5 7 8	61	
	254	30	224
Augustus T. Gillender—			
First round:			
Out	9 8 10 10 9 9 6 15 7	93	
In	11 8 7 7 10 7 5 10 9	74	
Second round:			
Out	6 15 13 8 11 10 8 8 6	85	
In	6 7 5 8 7 11 8 9 10	71	
	313	70	243
E. H. Clark—			
First round:			
Out	5 8 11 7 11 6 4 11 8	71	
In	7 6 5 8 8 10 3 7 5	59	
Second round:			
Out	9 11 8 6 8 10 8 5 5	76	
In	5 6 8 7 10 5 6 8 11	66	
	272	36	236
G. D. T. Leith—			
First round:			
Out	7 9 10 9 11 8 4 10 6	74	
In	7 6 9 9 8 7 6 4 8	64	
Second round:			
Out	7 8 10 10 9 6 8 8 5	71	
In	5 6 6 6 8 6 7 5 5	54	
	268	70	198
Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud—			
First round:			
Out	6 10 9 9 12 8 6 8 7	75	
In	6 8 7 7 7 6 13 6 8	84	
Second round:			
Out	6 9 7 10 9 10 6 12 6	75	
In	5 6 9 8 6 7 5 8 7	63	
	277	80	197
F. A. Walthew—			
First round:			
Out	9 6 7 8 6 5 7 6 5	63	
In	9 5 8 7 11 4 5 5 5	59	
Second round:			
Out	4 7 8 5 5 5 6 7	52	
In	7 4 4 6 6 6 4 5 4	46	
	209	0	209
G. K. Thompson—			
First round:			
Out	13 8 9 8 9 9 5 8 8	78	
In	9 7 8 7 6 7 6 8 5	62	
Second round:			
Out	8 8 9 7 10 6 9 10 5	72	
In	5 6 9 7 8 7 5 7 6	60	
	282	70	212
G. W. Garth—			
First round:			
Out	8 9 6 6 9 6 8 8 6	70	
In	5 5 6 7 10 9 6 6 8	62	
Second round:			
Out	6 7 10 9 11 7 5 5 4	71	
In	5 5 9 6 6 8 5 5 8	60	
	263	0	263
E. S. Reynal—			
First round:			
Out	7 10 10 8 8 12 4 9 5	73	
In	6 7 6 15 8 5 5 6 10	80	
	142	8	134
Withdrew.			
J. Scott McComb—			
First round:			
Out	7 8 8 14 7 9 5 8 5	72	
In	5 5 10 4 7 6 6 7 5	60	
	132	18	114
Withdrew.			

B. L. Tone—
First round:
Out ..... 7 9 10 7 21 7 5 14 7—87
In ..... 7 4 6 4 5 6 4 5 7—47
134 3 131

Disqualified.

Austin Kelley—
First round:
Out ..... 7 8 7 8 6 4 6 9 5—64
In ..... 4 5 7 6 5 6 5 8 9—65
Second round:
Out ..... 6 9 9 12 7 11 4 11 6—75
In ..... 5 5 5 5 11 7 7 5 5—65
289 70 109

SANDS AND STODDART WIN.

Interesting Foursome Match over St. Andrew's Golf Links.

The interclub foursome tournament played yesterday on the St. Andrew's Golf Club grounds was one of the most successful tournaments held by that club this season. The entries included a large number of first-class golfers, and they represented seven leading clubs. The play was of a very close order, the first three teams coming in with few strokes to spare between them.

The prizes for the members of the winning team were two handsome silver pitchers, given by H. G. Trevor, who, besides being a stanch St. Andrew's man, is also one of the leading players of the Shinnecock Hills Club and the holder of that club's record over its course at 70 strokes.

The St. Andrew's men, as had been generally expected, carried off the honors, L. B. Stoddart and W. H. Sands being the victorious team. A stronger pair when in golfing prime it would be hard to find in America, and they showed up in excellent form yesterday. The particular feature of their game was its remarkable steadiness. Their first nine holes were done in 40 strokes, the second in 48, the third in 48, and the last in 47, making a total of 189 for the thirty-six holes. It was a long tournament, eighteen holes being played in the morning and eighteen in the afternoon.

In going to the sixth hole on the second round Stoddart drew his ball to the left, but Sands, on his next, used his cleek, making one of his prettiest shots of the day, sending the ball well up the hill right on the green. Stoddart made a poor put, and Sands holed in four. The long dell hole was done on this round in 8, their poorest score for a single hole of the day.

In driving for the ninth, Stoddart sent the ball way beyond the further stone wall, getting a lie in what golfers would call bad country. Sands, however, took it out nicely by a mashie. For the eleventh hole, Stoddart made a pretty cleek drive, falling on the green, but poor putting required 4 strokes for the hole. G. T. Rice and M. T. Henry, two of the prominent players of the Brookline Country Club of Boston, played around as the opposing team, with Sands and Stoddart. They did very good work. In going for the crag hole on the second round, Rice drove his ball badly, sending in close to the high crag on the opposite side of the putting green. A skillful play was necessary to get over the difficulty well, but Henry proved equal to the emergency, lifting the ball clear over the crag with his mashie and dropping it on the green.

James Park and J. C. Ten Eyck came in second, with a score of 195, and A. L. Livermore and G. E. Armstrong were a close third, with 199. The players and scores follow:

W. H. Sands and L. B. Stoddart, St. Andrew's—
First round:
Out ..... 6 5 4 6 5 4 7 4 5—46
In ..... 5 4 5 5 6 7 6 5 5—48
Second round:
Out ..... 7 4 4 6 5 4 8 5 5—48
In ..... 5 4 4 6 5 5 7 4 4—47
189

G. T. Rice and M. J. Henry, Brookline Country Club—
First round:
Out ..... 8 6 5 6 6 7 7 7 5—57
In ..... 9 4 11 6 6 5 7 9 5—62
Second round:
Out ..... 6 6 4 7 5 5 8 5 6—50
In ..... 9 5 6 5 7 5 8 5 5—57
226

H. R. Winthrop, Jr., and Fred. Havemeyer, Newport—
First round:
Out ..... 8 6 6 7 7 7 18 7 6—67
In ..... 9 7 4 5 7 7 7 7 8—60
127

Withdrew in second round.

W. Starr and George D. Fowle, Philadelphia Country Club—
First round:
Out ..... 7 5 4 7 5 7 7 9 6—57
In ..... 7 4 6 4 6 6 9 6 6—57
Second round:
Out ..... 7 6 5 5 7 4 8 7 4—53
In ..... 6 4 5 6 6 5 5 7 5—50
217

James Park and J. C. Ten Eyck, St. Andrew's—
First round:
Out ..... 9 3 5 6 6 4 8 5 4—50
In ..... 8 3 4 6 5 5 6 6 5—47
Second round:
Out ..... 6 4 5 8 5 4 6 6 4—48
In ..... 6 4 5 6 5 5 7 5 7—50
195

A. L. Livermore and G. E. Armstrong, St. Andrew's—
First round:
Out ..... 7 4 5 5 4 6 7 6 5—49
In ..... 6 3 4 5 5 5 6 5 6—45
Second round:
Out ..... 5 4 5 6 6 6 7 6 7—52
In ..... 7 4 5 6 6 5 8 7 5—53
199

T. H. Robertson and W. R. Betts, Shinnecock Hills—
First round:
Out ..... 6 3 4 5 5 6 9 6 4—48
In ..... 7 5 7 6 5 5 9 6 5—55
108

Withdrew in second round.

John Reid, Jr., and Rego Terry, Shinnecock—
First round:
Out ..... 8 4 4 7 5 6 9 8 5—56
In ..... 9 3 4 5 6 7 8 7 6—55
Second round:
Out ..... 8 3 3 5 5 7 8 6 6—51
In ..... 7 13 6 6 4 5 9 6 5—61
223

J. R. Chadwick and A. E. Paterson, Richmond County Country Club—
First round:
Out ..... 10 5 5 7 10 5 7 5 6—60
In ..... 7 4 7 5 7 8 9 6 5—58
Second round:
Out ..... 6 4 5 5 6 4 10 7 6—55
In ..... 7 4 4 5 5 4 7 7 6—49
222

Jasper Lynch and Dr. Paul Kimball, Lakewood—
First round:
Out ..... 6 5 6 6 7 5 10 9 7—61
In ..... 8 3 4 4 7 5 7 10 8—56
Second round:
Out ..... 8 4 4 5 7 5 9 6 6—54
In ..... 7 6 5 5 5 5 8 8 5—52
223

J. M. Knapp and R. L. Cuthbert, St. Andrew's—
First round:
Out ..... 7 5 5 8 9 6 9 8 6—63
In ..... 8 3 5 4 7 6 13 6 6—63
Second round:
Out ..... 6 4 7 7 7 7 9 6 5—58
In ..... 9 6 4 5 6 10 9 10 7—66
250

H. G. Trevor and Fred Betts, Shinnecock Hills—
First round:
Out ..... 7 6 5 7 6 5 10 7 7—60
In ..... 9 4 13 5 6 4 9 6 6—61
Second round:
Out ..... 6 5 5 6 4 5 8 7 6—51
In ..... 4 3 5 7 5 6 10 8 6—54
226

Alexander Moffat and W. E. Hodgman, St. Andrew's—
First round:
Out ..... 8 4 5 5 5 9 7 10 4—57
In ..... 7 4 4 8 6 7 6 7 5—53
Second round:
Out ..... 6 6 5 7 6 8 8 5 4—55
In ..... 8 5 5 5 5 7 6 4—56
221

B. S. de Garmendia and J. K. Taylor, St. Andrew's—
First round:
Out ..... 8 5 5 7 8 6 10 7 9—65
In ..... 10 4 6 6 7 4 8 6 6—57
Second round:
Out ..... 5 4 4 6 5 6 7 9 7—53
In ..... 7 6 6 4 6 7 7 8 6—59
234

MISS OWEN A WINNER.

Plays Good Golf at the Montclairs' Tournament.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 28.—An interesting golf tournament was played to-day on the links of the Montclair Golf Club, just off Valley Road. The ladies' prize, a handsome set of golf sticks, was won by Miss Edith A. Owen, who has only been playing about six weeks, and who had a handicap of only 8 strokes over Miss Mary Van Lennep, who played from scratch, and who holds the record for the course, 97 strokes.

Paul Harrison, with a handicap of 10 strokes, won the gentlemen's tournament by 3 strokes over Arthur Schroeder, the star player of the club, who played from scratch, but was not in very prime form. Mr. Harrison also gets a set of golf sticks as his prize, and Mr. Schroeder gets one handsome stick for the best actual score in the tournament. The men played over the course twice to-day, but the ladies only made the circuit once. Miss Edith Owen and Mrs. Fred Harrison tied for first place to-day with a net total of 97 strokes, but the former beat in playing it off by the first hole, which she made in 11 strokes, to her opponent's 13.

The score:

Fred M. Harrison— G. H. N.
15 6 13 6 7 6 8 7 11—79
10 7 10 7 9 10 9 14 8—94
189 19 153

Paul Harrison—
12 13 10 6 8 8 8 9 7—94
9 10 9 6 8 8 7 6 6—81
175 10 165

Arthur Schroeder—
11 8 8 6 8 8 8 8 8—83
8 8 8 6 8 8 8 8 8—82
165 0 165

H. C. Pier—
13 12 11 11 10 7 8 8 8—96
12 9 7 8 9 8 8 8 8—83
179 19 160

Golf and Then Tea.

The Oakhurst Golf Club was formally opened yesterday by a small tournament, followed afterward by a tea in the clubhouse. The club links are near Rye Neck, on the Sound. They are still in rather a rough condition, but with more playing over them they can be put in nice condition. No scores were turned in, as the contest was more of a private one among the members than a regular contest. The members who played were G. G. Frey, Stewart M. Farie, George Pemberton, William A. McKerwin, Mrs. Henry Towles, and the Misses Eddy. Some of those who assisted at the clubhouse tea were Mr. and Mrs. Creghead, Mrs. Oliver Adams, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. T. Maitland, Mrs. G. G. Frey, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bonner, Alexander Taylor, Mrs. and Miss Schenck, Miss Davidson, and Miss Kennedy.

Paterson Defeats Tuxedo.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 28.—Light scores characterized the golf tournament between the Paterson and Tuxedo Golf Clubs on the home grounds here this afternoon. The poor condition of the grounds was chiefly the cause of the low averages. The two first prizes went to Paterson, and Tuxedo captured the third. The scores are as follows: First prize, A. Graham, Paterson, 85; second prize, H. C. Knox, Paterson, 86; third prize, E. Van Courtlandt, Tuxedo, 87. H. Ferenbach, Paterson, 89; A. Larkin, Tuxedo, 94; M. Kane, Tuxedo, 94; W. Kent, Tuxedo, 95; T. Goodbody, Paterson, 97.

Golf at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The largest attendance ever at the Country Club grounds witnessed a most enjoyable golf tournament to-day. Several coaching parties attended, and eleven of Albany's most expert golfers played in the tournament. Col. Selden E. Marvin won in 94 strokes on his handicap, E. W. Murphy, Jr., was second with 97, and Dr. Howard Van Rensselaer and Henry Peckham tied for third place, with 98 to their credit.

Westchester Country Club's Foursome.

The Westchester Country Club held a foursome golf tournament yesterday, which was won after a close contest by Mr. C. B. Mitchell and Mrs. M. P. Campbell.

HORSE SHOW AT ORANGE.

Many Entries and Promise that It Will Be a Big Success.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 28.—The society and sporting public here are now busy with preparations for and discussion of the coming horse show which is to be held in the Academy of the Orange Riding and Driving Club, in Halsted Street, East Orange, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Dec. 4, 5, 6, and 7. It promises to exceed in magnitude anything that the management had contemplated at the start.

A number of the prize winners at the New-York horse show will be seen here, and among them the four-in-hand team which won first prize there, and which Mrs. Thomas H. Spaulding of Llewellyn Park has just purchased from Charles F. Bates of New-York for $6,500. She will also enter her little bay single and tandem leader Julius, which have won blue ribbons at Long Branch, Philadelphia, and New-York shows.

W. Gould Brokaw's first prize winners, Ruth and Meteor, John B. Dusenberry's trotting stallion Foremost, John L. Huser's horse Hurry, which has taken fourteen prizes in Canada, and three well-known jumpers, Perfection, Lady Bird, and Merry Boy, owned by Mr. Beard, S. S. Howland, and Miss Bird respectively, will be among the entries.

The large tennis building of the Orange Athletic Club, which adjoins the Riding Club, will be used in connection with the show, and will be made to connect with the ring. Lander's orchestra will furnish a concert on each of the four evenings and at the Saturday matinée. The Watchung and Morris and Essex Railroads are to furnish special accommodations in the line of extra passenger trains. Among the attractions each evening will be exhibition drills by the Essex Troop, and some jumping exhibitions by celebrated horses. The Board of Directors has offered special plate prizes for the best, second best, and third best horse and equipment belonging to members of the Essex Troop. The regular entries will be divided into four classes, an open class unlimited, a class open to Essex County residents only, a class limited to residents of the Oranges and Montclair, and a class open to members of the club only.

The demand for seats and boxes for the show has been very good, and nearly the whole seating capacity of the building has been sold. The regular price of a box containing six seats for the four nights and one afternoon is $40.50, but the choice of boxes has been auctioned off by Charles A. Sterling for premiums ranging from $15 to $150.

The successful bidders are the following, and have choice of boxes in the order named, the prices paid for the choices being also given: Dr. Henry A. Mandeville, $70; George H. Garrison, $50; Henry B. Vaughan, $50; F. J. Reimer, $45; Rodney Ward, $55; James G. Marshall, $85; Henry Graves, $40; James B. Dill, $40; William F. Franklin, $35; W. D. Grand, $35; Daniel S. Whilton, $35; Frank C. O'Reilly, $35; Pabst R. Bornemeister, $30; Angus Sinclair of Philadelphia, $150; Frederick Seymour, $30; Charles Hathaway, $60; Henry J. Ambrose, $50; William C. Horn, $50; James B. Dill, $40; Edward M. Colle, $35; Charles A. Sterling, $40; Henry A. Potter, $40.

Edward P. Alling, $45; H. H. Godard, $35; Frederick Frelinghuysen, $35; Edward Palmer, $35; William Runkle, $30; E. A. Morrison, $30; Joel Freeman, $40; James T. Hyde, Secretary of the National Horse Show, $70; William S. Silver, $40; Charles R. Hedden, $40; J. P. Shiller, $25; J. Girdwood, $20; William M. Franklin, $15; Henry H. Truman, $35; W. M. Cunningham, $35; Warren Delano, Jr., $25; O. D. Vanderbilt, $15; James B. Dill, $15.

Coaching Parade at Orange.

ORANGE, Nov. 28.—The second coaching parade of the season took place to-day, and was fully as successful as the one held on Memorial Day. At 10 o'clock fifteen turnouts left the Orange Riding and Driving Club in Halsted Street, East Orange. Brakes and four-in-hands were driven by James G. Marshall, Edward A. Harrison, Frank C. O'Reilly, Frederick Dallett, Walter D. Grand, Alden Freeman, and Douglass Robinson of the Oranges, and Rodney Ward of Montclair. Then came seven tandems, belonging to Winthrop Sayre, Ernest Lockwood, W. W. Tucker, Frank Hill, George O'Reilly, Rodney Ward, and James G. Marshall. The rigs of Mr. Ward, and Mr. Marshall. The rigs of Mr. coachmen. The route of the parade was through all the most fashionable streets of Orange, East Orange, South Orange, and West Orange, and then through Llewellyn Park and Hutton Park to the Essex County Country Club, where luncheon was served.

Racing at Pimlico.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Florrie, 105 pounds (O'Leary,) 2½ to 1, won; Venetia II., 96, (Keefe,) 8 to 1, second; Hersey, 97, (Gifford,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:06. Ha Ha, Intermission, and Bernardine also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Little Tom, 96 pounds, (Gifford,) 8 to 1, won; Diabolus, 104, (Murphy,) 2 to 1, second; Sun Up, 96, (O'Leary,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:26. Cuckoo and Long Bridge also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Lady Adams, 109 pounds, (Murphy,) 8 to 5, won; Fatal, 109, (Hinds,) 6 to 5, second; Kerry Dow, 112, (Fox,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:51¾. Julien also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, One Mile. Premier, 97 pounds, (Maher,) 3 to 1, won; Lavina, 105, (Hill,) 2 to 1, second; Volley, 91, (Keefe,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:49¾. Ina and Salvor also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Shakespeare II., 106 pounds, (Littlefield,) 4 to 1, won; Whippany, 108, (Healy,) 7 to 1, second; Tremargo, 108, (Sims,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:19¾. Beatrice IV, King T., and Forum also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Eclipse, 112 pounds, (Sims,) 2 to 1, won; Phoebus, 90, (Maher,) 3 to 1, second; Antidote, 96, (O'Leary,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:54. Only three starters.

Trotting and Football.

GREENPORT, L. I., Nov. 28.—Two thousand persons witnessed the game of football and match horse race at the Greenport Driving Park this afternoon. The field of horses was Bessie Morgan, Fred Courlis, owner; Molly Patterson, "Dave" Patterson, owner; Ben N., Charles Wright, owner, and Country Girl, Sheridan Wells, owner. Won in three straight heats by Bessie Morgan. Time—3:01; 3:00; 3:05¾.

The football game between the Stirlings and Mercurys resulted in a complete victory for the latter, the score being 10 to 0. The game was fiercely contested from start to finish, but the Mercurys bested their rivals.

Invincible Still.

From The Chicago News.

A Michigan woman has humbled her father-in-law and secured $3,000 from him for alienating her husband's affections, but up to date the proud crest of the mother-in-law waves triumphantly over the matrimonial field.

COLLEGE CYCLING UNION

The Movement to Form an Association Meeting with Favor.

COLUMBIA ACTIVE IN THE PROJECT

Committee Appointed to Receive Suggestions from Various Institutions—A Meet of the College Boys Likely.

The movement on foot to form an intercollegiate bicycle association is meeting with great favor. This popular sport has attracted many college athletes, and for a long time the various institutions have been discussing the feasibility of such a plan.

It remained for the Columbia College Union to take some definite steps toward the formation of a league. At a recent meeting of this Columbia organization the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draw up a letter containing a statement of what it is proposed to form and to secure the opinions of the various colleges regarding the matter: George H. Taylor, '81; H. K. Bird, '96, Secretary, and W. H. Fearing, Jr., '98. Accordingly, the following letter was composed:

The Columbia College Union has appointed the undersigned a committee to confer with the different colleges, members of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, with the view of forming, if possible, an Intercollegiate Cycling Union, under whose auspices all collegiate cycling contests shall be held.

We therefore write this to ask you to give us your views on the subject. We are sending a similar letter to the other colleges, and if the replies are favorable, we will take steps to bring the representatives of the colleges together to formulate some definite plan of action in the premises.

Trusting you will give the matter your consideration and advise us of your ideas at your convenience, we are, dear Sirs, your respectfully,

C. C. U. COMMITTEE.

Copies of this letter were sent to Yale, Harvard, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, New-York University, Trinity, Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth, Brown, Union, Rutgers, Swathmore, and all the prominent Western universities and colleges.

As yet only the University of Pennsylvania has answered. It is heartily in favor of the scheme, and even goes so far as to suggest that, among other events, a quadruplet race be run.

Columbia looks at the matter in this light: Last year at the Intercollegiate Athletic Association's annual meet the many falls and the slow time (two miles in 9:43, for instance,) intensified a fact long known to cycling men, namely, that a quarter-mile track, built specially for running, is not a suitable place for a bicycle race. It is impossible for any rider to take the turns with any degree of safety, and the result is a series of collisions and falls, which not only take away interest, but endanger life.

Again, cycling has grown to be a recognized branch of athletics. The colleges have sprinters, middle and long-distance men, among their riders as well as among their runners. This league would foster and encourage a branch of sports which is universally recognized as useful, beneficial, and open to all.

The annual meet would be held in the Spring under the jurisdiction of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association on a recognized cycle track. The sport being in popular favor, a good attendance is assured, and exciting contests could be decided with the danger reduced to a minimum.

The only snag which the promoters yet seem to have struck is the question as to how the Intercollegiate Athletic Association can be induced to throw out the two-mile bicycle race from its programme. This they expect will soon be answered by the other colleges, and smooth sailing will be secured.

Replies from the other colleges are expected soon. If there are a sufficient number of them in favor of the scheme a meeting of delegates will be called and definite action taken. The project has aroused a great deal of enthusiasm in Columbia, as it is fel

TIMING THE SPRINTERS

Delicacy of Work Necessary by the Men Who Hold the Watches.

VERY EASY TO MAKE MISTAKES

Liability to Error When the Time Gets Down to Fifths of a Second—Cheap-Watch Fallacy.

Timekeeping is one of the most important features of outdoor sport at the present day. A few seconds difference in the public form of a trotter or pacer may not appear to be of much value, yet the horse or mare that can trot in 2:04 or 2:06 reaps thousands of dollars for its owner, while the 2:10 or 2:12 candidate is seldom heard of. The same rule applies to bicycling, for the men who can beat two minutes are paid enormous salaries by the firms whose wheels they ride. The 2:10 and 2:20 class men are only earning scant recognition and poor prizes.

The record timing of trotting matches and bicycle races does not require such quick perception or minute judgment as the timing of a 100-yard foot race, for the mistake of a fifth of a second in timing a sprinter who can do "even time" means wonders, while the same measure of time is unnoticed in a trotting match or bicycle race of 2:12 or thereabouts.

In the Fall of 1890 a much-desired and long-dreamed of event took place at the amateur athletic championships at Washington, D. C. John Owen of the Detroit Athletic Club ran 100 yards in 9 4-5 seconds. For several years previous some dozen champions were joint-holders in a 10-second record, and the public, always on the qui vive for something new, hailed the performance with acclamation. Naturally, like everything else in human life, deeds of exceptional merit deserve and incite emulation, so before the Owen enthusiasts had time to recover their equanimity it flashed over the wires to every part of the habitable globe that Luther Cary of Princeton College had covered the distance in the astounding time of 9½ seconds.

For a time, however, the story was looked upon favorably, until it leaked out that Carey had retired to a lonely Jersey by-road near Princeton, and, accompanied by two pilleted time-keepers, manufactured the record. The Amateur Athletic Union refused the claim on the ground of incompetent timers, but allowed the Princeton watch holders to come to Madison Square Garden to a set of indoor games, and have their work compared with that of some of the expert New-Yorkers. In all the sprint races the Princeton men were from one-fifth to three-fifths faster, and the record was not accepted.

To insure accuracy of timing, there must not only be a good watch, but a person who knows how to hold it. In the first place, the watch must be started by a simple pressure of the thumb or forefinger upon a knob or pin, which removes the catch and puts the works in motion. To drop for the moment the fact that some watches require a key, the understanding of this simple process by which he who holds the watch sees it going is not as simple as it seems, and there are plenty of opportunities for differences to arise between the time-keeper and another. Suppose a hundred-yard race, the timekeeper waits for the sound of the pistol to ring in his watch, he himself standing at the winning post, about one-tenth of a second elapses before the sound reaches him. If he takes the start from the motion of the smoke, it is most difficult questions when he notices a puff of smoke, to know which motion of any of them is a motion made after the pistol is fired. If the pistol fires either side, when the sound of the pistol is heard or the first motion noticed, the time-keeper has to give at a determination to start his watch from the first or second motion, and he then by will to convey that determination to the muscles of his finger and the watch is started by him. Recent experiments in physiology have shewn not only that the process of thinking and volition takes an appreciable time, but that there is a considerable difference between the rapidity of thought and volition in different individuals. Practice and experience, as in everything else, tend to quicken the rapidity of action of the will over thought, which travels quicker than either hearing or sight.

The combined qualities of timekeeper may make the result they drive at untrustworthy. As a pocket pistol for the trial of this article, it may be well to the reader who notices with the time-keeper, although the interval is slowing in stopping it at the moment the tape is reached, by watching the runners as the tape arrives at the finishing moment when the pressure of the finger-nail is applied to the chronograph knob for the purpose of stopping it. Regarding the facilities for timing given to the public by the Amateur Athletic Union, it is to be regretted that there should be the facilities for timing given

FORTUNES FOR BOOMERS

Colorado Speculators Now Gathering a Rich Harvest.

BIG TRADING IN MINING SHARES

Stories of Remarkable Strikes Told—Six Hundred Companies Operating in Cripple Creek.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 28.—Stories of strikes in the mines continue to come in. One of the most remarkable was at Cripple Creek. A blast was made in the Height and Snape shaft on the Anchors, and when the rock was hoisted to the surface, it was said to be literally covered with sylvanite and drops of rusty gold. The report of the discovery says:

"The lessees were thunderstruck and of course delighted with what they say was an accidental discovery. When an assay was made on the ore this evening it went 491.61 ounces, or at the rate of $9,812.20 per ton. How wide the streak is will be determined by work."

Everybody in the mining camps is a boomer, and all eyes are open for strangers. A number of Englishmen at Cripple Creek, who are supposed to represent those moneyed concerns known as "English syndicates," are pursued by the boomers. Every one has mining stock to sell, and men who can make maps are in demand.

At Cripple Creek new mining companies are being organized every day. Some of them have their claims in what is generally recognized as the mineral belt. Others have one of their locations in this desirable section and the rest outside. The small piece of ground in the neighborhood of shipping properties is used in giving a tone to the whole, and in the glowing prospectus which is published its value is dwelt upon and the other locations are passed over lightly. The third class is very strong in acreage situated outside the mineral belt, with nothing to show, as a rule, but some holes in the ground and rock that assays from a trace up to a few dollars. Very often none of the company's claims are patented. The shares are put on the market at from ½ to 1 cent per share, and sell readily, as investors with a limited capital seem to prefer a thousand shares of cent stock to a hundred of higher priced with valuable ground and shipping mines back of it.

Two weeks ago speculations in the mining stocks of Cripple Creek companies were confined to Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek. The brokers in the former city had for some time been advertising the gold stocks of the camp throughout the country, but sales were mainly confined to the people of El Paso County. The Denver Mining Exchange was dragging along with little life. To-day the change is marked. Over fifty brokers are now shouting about the pit at midday, great crowds of spectators witnessing the call of stocks, and the entire State has become aroused over the subject of stock speculation. The Real Estate Exchange will call stocks next week.

Down in Colorado Springs three Exchanges are doing a great business. One was started in Pueblo on Monday, one exists in Cripple Creek, and one will be opened in a few days in Victor. Brokers of Eastern cities are seeking to be placed in telegraphic communication with the Cripple Creek quotations by daily wire. Reports and inquiries from all over the country and from Europe indicate that a sudden interest in Colorado gold mines has been awakened.

Nearly all of the trading yesterday was done in Cripple Creek stocks. They may be placed generally in three groups—companies paying dividends or shipping ore, companies energetically developing mines in favorable locations, and companies formed within the past few weeks, mainly to sell stock based upon unpatented and undeveloped mining claims.

The buying orders for the Colorado stock are heavy, trading in stocks of prospective value was good, and but little high-priced stock could be purchased. Over 1,500,000 shares were sold in the six Exchanges yesterday.

Of the high-priced stocks, the Isabella was most in demand, though but little was offered at an advance of 5 cents over the previous day's quotations. About seventy-five different stocks are now called on the Exchanges, and many companies are asking to be listed. New companies are incorporating daily, and there are now over 600 companies operating in the Cripple Creek district.

Georgetown, on Upper Clear Creek, is enjoying a boom second only to that of Cripple Creek. A number of capitalists propose to run a tunnel into the comb of Griffith Mountain, which is said to be full of precious metal. A report from Georgetown declares that, during the month of October, there was shipped from Georgetown seventy-one cars, containing 1,769,300 pounds of ore, valued at about $60,000. Fifty-one cars went to Denver, eighteen to Pueblo, and two cars to Idaho Springs. During the same period two cars, containing 48,000 pounds, were shipped from Empire. One car went to Denver and one to Argo. The great bulk of the ore produced at Empire is freighted to Georgetown by wagons, so the shipments by rail are no criterion to go by as to that camp's production.

Considerable money is being spent in searching for gold at Copper Rock and Sunset. Eastern money is being used to sink shafts, pay for machinery, and hire men. Up to date, the returns have been light.

Here in Denver, mining stocks are going up. The Anaconda mine owners are enlarging their cyanide plant at Florence to a capacity of 400 tons a day. Then they say they can pay one-half of 1 per cent. a month on their 1,000,000 shares. The holding price of Anaconda is now 35 cents. A few months ago it ranged from 19 to 40 cents.

Owners are racking their brains for original names for their mines. Some of the names are Soft Thing, Tenderfoot, Red Elephant, Big Six, Jack Pot, Pappoose, Squaw, Kentucky, Tom Tay, Red Ribbon, Brother Jonathan, Little Lulu, Happy Jack, Little Cleveland, and Dolly Varden.

Dreaming to Good Purpose.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The following dream story was told the other day in a group of marine underwriters as being literally true:

An underwriter some time ago had a very vivid dream that a certain boat, on which his companies had the insurance, had been lost. There was nothing particular about the boat to have caused the dream, nor had there been any circumstances arising in business which might have turned his mind in that direction. The boat was of the highest rating, had been accepted in the usual order of business, had had no mishaps, and was simply one of the vessels on the lakes. The underwriter, who is not given to superstition, was much impressed by the dream, and the next day he ordered that the risks of his companies on the boat be reinsured. This was done, and inside of three days the boat became a total loss.

"I don't believe in dreams," the underwriter said, "for if I did I would have dreamed of some other losses and had them reinsured in time. It was only a remarkable coincidence, probably, in this case, but I can say that I would not have rested easy after that nightmare of a dream until I had the boat reinsured."

The Turkey.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Turkeys are great wanderers. A mother will often lead her brood three or four miles away from home. There they take up their habitation in unfrequented woods. The instinct for solitude and wild life is very strong after centuries of domestication. But a kindred instinct impels the mother to bring her grown family back in the Fall to where she started out with them in the Spring. This is not done, however, till the leaves are all off the trees, the beechnuts have fallen and have been eaten, and the cold winds and sometimes the snow have made the sylvan retreats inhospitable.

The turkey raiser earns her money two or three times over, for throughout the whole season those turkeys are always on her mind. She is ever afraid it is too wet or dry, too cold or too hot for her tender birds, and finally she is afraid her neighbors will round up the wrong birds, or that the gangs of turkey robbers will catch them. For it is a regular operation among renegades at this season to procure wagons and go far and wide, making raids on turkey coops or stealing them out of their roosting places in the woods. The housewife's anxious mind is not at rest until she actually has her turkey money right in her pocket.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Trouble About Excursion Rates—Managers to Meet in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—A serious row has broken out among the Eastern roads regarding low-rate special excursions to Eastern points. Last Summer the Nickle Plate ran such excursions to Niagara Falls, and as a result similar excursions were run by the Wabash and Grand Trunk roads. To get even, the Erie was authorized to run a special low-rate excursion to the seaboard. The Nickle Plate has now secured permission from Chairman Blanchard to run an excursion to New-York Dec. 8 at one fare for the round trip, or $18. This, it is said, has been done in spite of the earnest protest of the other roads, most of which are determined to run similar cheap excursions whether they are authorized to do so or not.

Under the rules of the Central Traffic Association an allowance of 3 cents per 100 pounds is made to shippers in Chicago and elsewhere for cartage of goods to the different freight depots. During the past few days it has been discovered that at least three roads have been allowing shippers as high as 6 cents per 100 pounds for cartage. This has influenced the diversion of a great deal of freight within the past few days, and the roads that have been living up to the 3-cent allowance are up in arms over the matter.

A meeting of the General Managers of the east-bound roads has been called for Dec. 5 in Chicago. Ostensibly this conference is for the sole purpose of considering a division of the east-bound steamship business from this city, but it develops that several other questions of equal, if not more, importance are to be considered. The meeting is called by order of the President. A pool and division of the east-bound steamship business from Chicago will probably be finally settled. As now planned, this traffic will be pooled and divided among the six differential lines. The question of advancing clergy rates or entirely abolishing the ministerial half-fare permits will also be considered. Other questions to be acted upon are a reapportionment of the percentage in the freight pool; the inclusion of all livestock shipments, local as well as through, in the pool, and the discontinuance of the Peoria tonnage statements, and the inclusion of the same in the Chicago statement. Action on all these questions is imperatively necessary in order to carry out the terms of the new agreement.

Earnings of the Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The statement of the business last month of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was issued yesterday. All lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, as compared with October, 1894, show an increase in gross earnings of $423,280.08; an increase in expenses of $359,445.62; an increase in net earnings of $63,834.46.

The ten months of 1895, as compared with the same period of 1894, show an increase in gross earnings of $5,025,311.96; an increase in expenses of $3,934,533.30; an increase in net earnings of $1,090,778.66.

All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for October, 1895, as compared with the same month in 1894, show an increase in gross earnings of $417,046.87; an increase in expenses of $101,952.86; an increase in net earnings of $315,093.51. The ten months of 1895, as compared with the same period of 1894 show an increase in gross earnings of $3,680,810.16; an increase in expenses of $1,392,530.60; an increase in net earnings of $2,288,279.46.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A dispatch from Ottawa, Ontario, says: "The New-York Central Railroad is within a measurable distance of securing an independent entrance into Montreal. R. W. Leonard, Chief Engineer of the Southwestern Railway, has just secured departmental approval of location plans for that portion of the line between Valleyfield and Caughnawaga.

—The stockholders of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad have elected Major E. T. D. Myers President. For Directors the following were chosen: H. Walters, B. F. Newcomer, W. J. Leake, and Moncure Robinson. The Hon. J. Taylor Ellison was announced as State Director.

—Judge W. B. Cope of Santa Barbara, Cal., has authorized Receiver Broderick of the First National Bank to sell the San Bernardino, Arrow Head and Waterman Railway to F. Kohl of Centralia, Ill. Mr. Kohl is also the purchaser of the Harlem Springs Road. The two will be run conjointly.

—Arrangements are being made for a grand dinner in Montreal to L. J. Seargeant, the retiring General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, which Chauncey M. Depew of the New-York Central and the President of all the other trunk lines will be invited.

—At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Directors last Wednesday, various important improvements between Philadelphia and Altoona were ordered. Several sharp curves are to be straightened.

—Collis P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific, and H. E. Huntington, Julius Kruttschnitt, A. C. Hutchinson, and L. Meggett, all officers of that railroad, were in New-Orleans yesterday.

—Under the new Atchison management, First Vice President Robinson will have charge of the operation of the road, and Third Vice President Morton will have charge of the traffic.

—Plans have been prepared for the new Chesapeake and Ohio Railway passenger station to be built in Richmond. The station and other improvements will cost about $2,000,000.

—John B. Stuart has been appointed General Manager of the Lehigh Valley car works, at Northampton.

—Frank Trumbull, receiver of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad, is in New-York for a few days.

Everybody Honest with Newsboys.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

However dishonest some people may be with others there seems to be an unwritten code of morality in their make-up that prompts them to be square with newsboys. Since the establishment of stands on the principal corners, from which the newsboy sells his stock, he may with safety take a walk, look at a procession, or go to his luncheon. He leaves his papers and a handful of pennies on the stand, and when anybody wants a paper he takes it and leaves his penny, or makes change for himself, and passes on. Inquiry of a number of proprietors of stands elicited the information that not one of them had ever lost a paper or missed a penny by change or otherwise since the system was established. There may be several reasons for this, but one of them is that the newsboy, whatever may be his other faults, is always honest with the public and invariably accommodating.

The Kentucky Legislature.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The time for filing notices of contest for seats in the General Assembly has expired. Notice of contest was given by two Republicans. Mr. Wood Dunlop will contest the seat of Mr. M. Kaufman, from the Lexington district, and Mr. Charles Werner will contest that of Mr. A. C. Tompkins, from the Owensborough district. Republicans at Frankfort are disposed to chuckle over the fact that no notice of contest has been filed against any Republican Senator-elect, and think that they are safe from retaliation for unseating House Democrats.

AUCTION SALES OF REALTY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway unless otherwise specified:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, F. J. Hennessy, referee, 17 Forsyth Street, west side, 151.10 feet south of Canal Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,770; on prior mortgage, $20,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, George Bell, referee, northwest corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, 41.8 by 82.2, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $54,450.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Hughes, referee, 10 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 178.10 2-3 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 18 by 100.8½, four-story brownstone dwelling; also the right, title, and interest of Thomas Graham and wife to strip adjoining, 1.11 1-3 by 100.8½, and the easement to adjoining strip, 3.10 2-3 by 100.8½. Due on judgment, $23,780.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 498 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, southeast side, between Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 50 by 100, with two-story frame dwelling.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Arthur Smith, referee, 221 to 225 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 237 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 76 by 92, three five-story brownstone tenements. Due on judgment, $27,850; no prior mortgage, $30,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 147 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 480 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, three-story brownstone dwelling.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Eva Annie Harris to house and lot in Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge.

At the Getty House, Yonkers, at 10 A. M.—By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, F. X. Donoghue, referee, 40 to 49 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, 100 by 100, six four-story brick flats, with stores; also plot of about 7 4-10 acres, with 815 feet frontage on South Broadway, 596 feet on Valentine Lane, and 600 feet on Radford Street, with residence, stable, outbuildings, &c.; also, lot 50 by 102 feet on Oliver Avenue.

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A PLOT OF LOTS; WEST 124TH ST.; NEAR all the improvements on the Heights; lots may be selected so as to be free, or nearly so, from rock, at the very favorable figure to wise investors of $5,000 per lot; terms easy. Inquire of ROBERT T. E. EASTON, Attorney, &c., 120 Broadway.

The Gems of the West Side.

305 TO 315 WEST 71ST ST.

Up-to-date private dwellings, at moderate prices. Apply on premises. H. E. HARTWELL.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Court opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

209—Rogers vs. Car Float No. 20 and cars. 216—Milohle vs. Elevated Cars. 166—Scully vs. Morse. 169—Morris & Cummings Dredging Company vs. Tug F. N. Brown.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases. 1—Graves vs. Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. 2—La Societe Le Reclame Francaise vs. Mohring. 3—Edison vs. Lawton & Co. 4—Chew vs. Sperry. 5—Dickerson vs. Albany Coal, Tar, and Chemical Company. 6—Hadden vs. Natchaug Silk Company. 7—New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Equitable Mortgage Company. 8—Emanuel vs. Cary.

Cases Noticed.—9—Burroughs vs. Erhardt. 10—Mergenthaler Linotype Company vs. Ridder.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Mackaye vs. Ulber.

Class II.—2—Duche vs. Londborg.

Class IV.—3—Ridley vs. Hanna.

Class VI.—4—Simm vs. Cappel.

Class VII.—5—McGee vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

Class VIII.—6—Piza vs. New-York Fur Cutting Company. 7—Ahern vs. Taliaferro. 8—Matter of Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment. 9—Matter of Decatur Avenue. 10—Sickles vs. Medlin. 11—Vogel vs. Vogel. 12—Jadwin vs. Riker. 13—Munsell vs. Van Orden. 14—Scott vs. Murray. 15—Loeb vs. New-York Fur Cutting Company. 16—Gross vs. Schneider. 17—Byrne vs. Skelly. 18—French Benevolent Society vs. Genevrier. 19—Iselin vs. Kaufman. 20—Herrick vs. Blanner. 21—Munda vs. Kunda. 22—Matter of Chambers. 23—Einstein vs. Buffalo General Electric Company. 24—Culver vs. Utica and Unadilla Valley Railroad Company. 25—Prescott vs. Gordon. 26—Nolte vs. Adam. 27—Matter of Block. 28—Ivory vs. Ellis. 29—Baylan vs. Rice. 30—Ferris vs. Casey. 31—Handley vs. Newman. 32—Rogers vs. O'Brien. 33—The People vs. Brunjes. 34—The People vs. Schindler. 35—Schmidt vs. Schmidt. 36—Du Bois vs. Waterbury. 37—The People vs. Caputo. 38—The People vs. Parsons. 39—Ponder vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 40—The People vs. Geraghty. 41—Same vs. Michaels. 42—Same vs. Rogers. 43—Same vs. Crimin. 44—Colwell vs. Colwell. 45—Herrmann vs. Cohen. 46—Schuyler vs. Curtis. 47—Scott vs. Cohen. 48—Everan vs. the Mayor, &c. 49—Matter of Christi Manufacturing Company. 50—Haas vs. Rittermann. 51—Miller vs. Kaliski. 52—Merrill vs. Blankard. 53—Green vs. Green. 54—Simonson vs. Citizens' Insurance Company. 55—The People vs. Murphy. 56—Same vs. McCabe. 57—Matter of Journal of Commerce. 58—Matter of Nostrand. 59—Matter of Junker. 60—Crow vs. O'Brien. 61—Piza vs. Butler. 62—Mount vs. Hammerschlag. 63—Miller vs. Margerin. 64—National Broadway Bank vs. Brewster. 65—Bromell vs. Aztec Chewing Gum Company. 66—Browne vs. German Odd Fellows of the State of New-York. 67—The People vs. Branne. 68—Macy vs. Reidmuller. 69—Smith vs. Brandt. 70—The Home Bank vs. Brewster. 71—Fifth National Bank vs. Brewster. 72—Liff vs. Knight. 73—Bennett vs. Wright. 74—Altieri vs. Sakarlasen. 75—Ward vs. Ward. 76—Livingston vs. Baumgarten. 77—Matter of Federal Bank. 78—Lippman vs. Lippman. 79—Latin vs. Frank. 80—The People, &c., vs. McCann. 81—Hoyt vs. Nobel. 82—Peet vs. Peet. 83—The People, &c., vs. Burke. 84—Same vs. Stemshorn. 85—White vs. Wilson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Adjourned until Nov. 30.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 2.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

21—Hoppe vs. Hoppe.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.—Francis McKinley, Evan Lewis, Mary Duggan, Aaron W. Mann, John McNiff, William R. Wiggin. At 2 P. M.—Blanche Bendel, Mary A. Andrews, Pomeroy P. Dickinson, William W. Fletcher, Philip Venter, Mary Newburger.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court.—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term.—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People.

Undicted.—Peter, John Hall, Andrew Carmody, and Lizzie Carney. 2—Michael McGowan. 3—George Meehan. 4—Louis P. Hermann.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—William Watson.

Pleadings.—Alfred Katz. 2—Louis J. Musliner. 3—Charles A. Hewitt, George Peacock, Michael J. Campbell, and Alexander Nelson. 4—Lewis Frank. 5—John Murphy. 6—Thomas J. Peters and Thomas Lynch. 7—William Johnson. 8—Frank Wilson. 9—Edward Callahan. 10—Emma Brodhead. 11—Frank Dunn. 12—Henry Emmins. 13—Archie Storall. 14—Nathan Bercoritz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney V. M. Davis for the People.

1—Louis Gordon.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Huyler, (two cases)—William G. Davies. Wilkens vs. Brady—William G. Davies. Dinwiddie vs. Andress—George Langdon. Bedirick vs. Verlin—James J. Neal. Matter of Sheridan—William T. Gray. McWilliams vs. McDonald—William H. Willis. Matter of Kretzschmar—Elisha K. Camp. H. B. Smith Company vs. McLeod—Wilbur Larremore.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Ousatonic Water Company vs. Franklin Brass and Bronze Company—Lawrence Godkin. Southern National Bank vs. Bemis—James J. Neal.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Amsler vs. Maling—Louis R. Hasbrouck. Millegan vs. James T. Hall Company—Theodore F. Hascall.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Dellemuth vs. Barth—A. H. Larkin. Constable vs. Constable—William E. Stillings.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Emanuel S. Mandels vs. Frank R. Wright—Augustus H. Vanderpool.

CITY COURT—Botty, J.—Ernest V. Reitz vs. Max Hart et al.—Richard H. Mitchell.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I—Gaynor, J.

Short Cause Calendar.—3154—North British and Mercantile Insurance Company vs. Baldwin. 2154—Doncaster vs. Gleason. 2219—Ketcham vs. Williams. 2859—Congress Brewing Company vs. Kopetzky. 1561—Matter of Delisle. 1596—Leibinger & Oehm Brewing Company vs. Brooklyn Turn Verein. 3041—Ryder vs. Brooklyn Savings Bank. 2406—Soper vs. Treasner. 3225—Whiting vs. Hook and Ladder Company. 3192—Emil Well Company vs. Russell. 2659—Martin vs. Congelton. 1584—Matter of Lawrence. 2928—Snyder vs. Reuther. 3106—Elsing vs. Gehrig. 3184—Newman vs. Edwards.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1357.

Notice.

Applicants for admission to practice who have passed the examination of the Law Examiners must present themselves before the Committee on Character at the Circuit Court room, in Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 30, 1895, at 11 A. M. Applicants will bring certificates of character from attorneys, which certificates must be acknowledged in the same manner as a deed.

WILLIAM N. DYKMAN,
WILLIAM S. COGSWELL,
JAMES C. CHURCH.

Dated Nov. 25, 1895.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3D, 1895,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY

NO. 59 GRAND STREET,

between West Broadway and Wooster St. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's 111 Broadway.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

33 West 12th St.

New fire-proof apartment house, 86 feet wide; one apartment each floor; elevator and all modern improvements; exposed plumbing; seven large rooms and bath, all light; southerly exposure to sun and air; no well holes; unsurpassed in finish and conveniences by any in the city.

Apply to office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, West 14th St.

CLEVELAND,

126 TO 130 EAST 24TH ST.

A choice flat; unfurnished; newly painted and decorated throughout; parquet floor; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

To Let for Business Purposes.

NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, Broadway, Washington and Waverley Place, and Mercer St.; offices to rent. Apply to Superintendent, on the premises.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...7:08 | Sun sets...4:34 | Moon sets...4:24

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	5:17	5:55	11:46	11:45
Governors Island	5:45	6:13	12:28	12:28
Hell Gate	7:38	8:06	1:56	1:56

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 29.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Buffalo	Hull	Nov. 8
California	Gibraltar	Nov. 14
Corean	Glasgow	Nov. 16
El Monte	New-Orleans	Nov. 23
Exeter City	Swansea	Nov. 15
Hindoo	Hull	Nov. 12
Lucania	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Nacoochee	Savannah	Nov. 23
Pocahontas	Gibraltar	Nov. 14
Prins Willem II	Port au Prince	Nov. 10
Saale	Genoa	Nov. 16
Seminole	Jacksonville	Nov 25
State of California	Glasgow	Nov. 17

SATURDAY, NOV. 30.

Alamo	Galveston	Nov. 23
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Nov. 27
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	Nov. 20
Marsala	Havre	Nov. 17
Niagara	Nassau	Nov. 20
New-York	Southampton	Nov. 23
Persia	Hamburg	Nov. 18

SUNDAY, DEC. 1.

Abendana	Hull	Nov. 17
Colombia	Colon	Nov. 24
Finance	Colon	Nov. 24
La Normandie	Havre	Nov. 23

MONDAY, DEC. 2.

Furnessia	Glasgow	Nov. 22
Nomadic	Liverpool	Nov. 22

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails	Destinat'n.	Office.
El Dorado	Nov. 29	Savannah	343 Broadway.
Algonquin	Nov. 29	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	Nov. 29	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Viceroy	Nov. 29	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Gleadowe	Nov. 30	Leith	Barber & Co.
Keemun	Nov. 30	Glasgow	Barber & Co.
Umbria	Nov. 30	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Nov. 30	London	4 Broadway.
Colorado	Nov. 30	Hull	21-22 State St.
Otranto	Nov. 30	Antwerp	21-22 State St.
Ethiopia	Nov. 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Nov. 30	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Nov. 30	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Zaandam	Nov. 30	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mexico	Nov. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Leona	Nov. 30	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Hudson	Nov. 30	Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Maasdam	Nov. 30	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Hindoo	Nov. 30	London	21-22 State St.
Bourgogne	Nov. 30	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Galileo	Nov. 30	Mont'video	19 Whit'al St.
Alleghany	Nov. 30	Jamaica	128 Bdy. & St.
Fontabelle	Nov. 30	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Regulus	Nov. 30	Kingston	9 Stone St.
Advance	Nov. 30	Colon	Pier 57 N. R.
City of Para	Nov. 30	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Geo. Dumois	Nov. 30	Port Limon	1 Broadway.
Vigilancia	Nov. 30	Havana	118 Wall St.
Oevenum	Nov. 30	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Europe	Dec. 2	London	15 Whit'll St.
Seminole	Dec. 2	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Tauric	Dec. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Hildebrand	Dec. 3	Bremen	118 Bd'way.
Saale	Dec. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Croma	Dec. 3	Leith	29 Broadway.
Saginaw	Dec. 3	Cape Haiti	5 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Dec. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Exeter City	Dec. 4	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Caracas	Dec. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Paris	Dec. 4	South'pton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Dec. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Island	Dec. 4	Christ'nia	28 State St.
Antilla	Dec. 4	Demerara	63 Pine St.
Tijoca	Dec. 4	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Comanche	Dec. 4	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Albert Dumois	Dec. 4	Port Limon	1 Broadway.
Seguranca	Dec. 4	Havana	113 Wall St.
Pomeranian	Dec. 5	Glasgow	29 Broadway.
Niagara	Dec. 5	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Alvena	Nov. 5	P't au P'ce	24 State St.
Alfred Dumois	Dec. 5	Bermuda	15 Whit'll St.
Colorado	Dec. 6	Brunswick	Pier 30 E. R.
Buffalo	Dec. 6	Hull	21-22 State St.
Normandie	Dec. 7	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
California	Dec. 7	Genoa	7 Bowling Gr.
Marsala	Dec. 7	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Bellarden	Dec. 7	Fern'buco	19 Whit'll St.
Ailsa	Dec. 7	Kingston	24 State St.
Knickerbocker	Dec. 7	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Lucania	Dec. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Persia	Dec. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Kaiser W. II	Dec. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Pocahontas	Dec. 7	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Prins Wm II	Dec. 7	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Werkendam	Dec. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gulf of Akaba	Dec. 7	Trinidad	29 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Nov. 28.

SS Croma, (Br.,) Lord, Leith Nov. 5, via Dundee, with mdse to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Finsbury is anchored on the Bar discharging ballast.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Amsterdam Nov. 11, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Leitch, London Nov. 14, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Croatan, Hansen, Georgetown and Wilmington, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Markomannia, (Ger.,) Sprath, Hamburg Nov. 10, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Maracaibo, Skillings, Maracaibo Nov. 17, via Curacao 19th, with mdse to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Manhattan, (Br.,) Davis, Liverpool Nov. 12, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 27th.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Cassens, Rotterdam Nov. 11, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 A. M.

SS Munchen, (Ger.,) von Collen, Bremen Nov. 16, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 A. M.

SS Segovia, Hoffma y Hon, Cruz Nov. 14, via Havana 24th, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Bunker, Stettin Nov. 1, via Shields, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS George W. Clyde, Robinson, Wilmington, via Charleston, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Alvena, (Br.,) Dow, Cape Haiti Nov. 7, via Kingston 22d, with mdse to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Angola, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Singapore 100 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9 P. M., light, west, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS El Norte, for New-Orleans; Hexham, for Lisbon; Athos, for Petit Goave, Jacmel, and Port de Paix; Orinoco, for Bermuda; Kansas City, for Bristol.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York Nov. 16, arr. here today.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS Georgian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Oct. 5, via Montevideo, arr. at Buenos Ayres Nov. 3.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Capt. Vallat, from New-York Nov. 7, arr. at Naples Nov. 25.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York Nov. 17, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Button, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, sld. from Montevideo for New-York Nov. 25.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, sld. from Copenhagen for New-York Nov. 26.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Capt. Harrison, sld. from Barbados for New-York Nov. 26.

SS Pacific, (Br.) sld. from Sunderland